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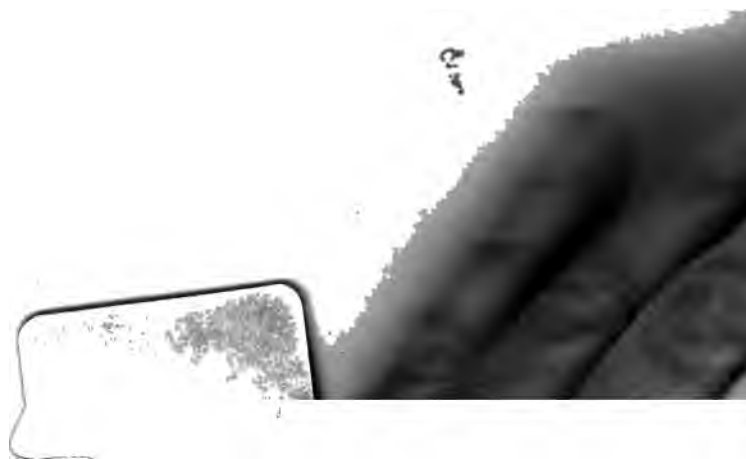
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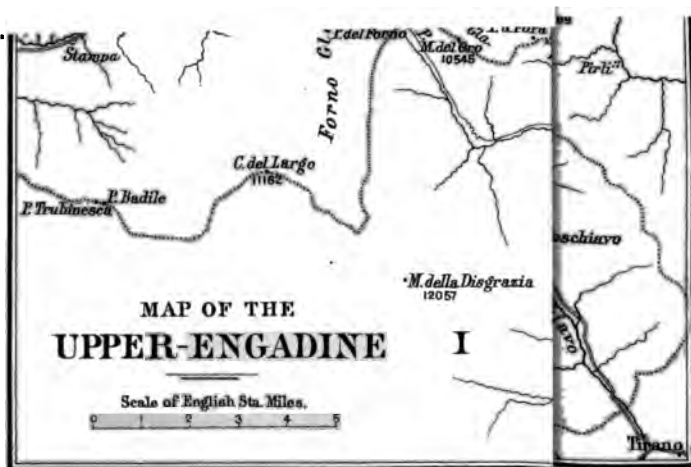
THE
UPPER ENGADINE

CAVIEZEL









London

TOURISTS' GUIDE
TO THE
UPPER ENGADINE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

OF

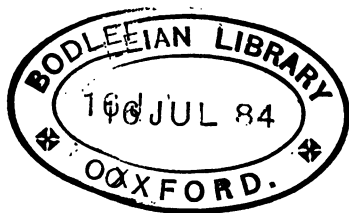
M. CAVIEZEL.

By A. M. H.

With Map.

LONDON :
EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
1877.

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PREFACE.

I HAVE been induced to publish a description of our Upper Engadine in the belief that such a work would be an acceptable boon to the traveller in these mountain valleys. Often in my excursions have I met with strangers who, though armed with voluminous guide-books which they diligently searched, hardly knew whence they came, or whither they were going; and I have often observed that the seekers after pleasure and amusement were going far in search of what they might have found in their immediate neighbourhood.

In the course of the short summer several thousand foreigners take up their abode for a longer or shorter time in different parts of the Upper Engadine. Various reasons may have led them to visit this Alpine valley, but they all agree in this, that they wish to enjoy nature without restraint. What is the best way of doing this? There are many who cannot afford the expense, and others who cannot bear the fatigue of making daily expeditions to glaciers and mountains with a guide. How shall such persons fill up their days? They will hardly learn much from the master or servants of their

hotel : most of them will be too busy, and all of them too little acquainted with the peculiarities of their immediate neighbourhood to give the requisite information. A general guide-book gives indeed certain outlines, and some observations about a district, but want of space prevents it from entering very particularly into the peculiarities of each little place. So the stranger loses much of the enjoyment which he might find everywhere among the mountains.

This little book is intended to direct the tourist, whether in pursuit of health or pleasure, to the most interesting objects in the Upper Engadine. Thus, whether he is able to take long or short walks, or to drive or ride, he will have no difficulty in choosing that which will best suit his bodily strength, his purse, or the time he has at his disposal. This is the aim and object of the second part of the book, which also contains information about Hotels and Lodgings.

Although in the first part of this book I have indulged in a few general observations on the Engadine, I am aware that they are not often read. Nevertheless, such a section was necessary that the peculiarities of our valley might be understood. It does not pretend to be very scientific or exhaustive, but it is hoped that the unlearned may find some things which will be interesting to them, and that even the well-informed inquirer may find some useful hints and suggestions.

Wherever I have quoted from books which are already in existence, with regard to the climate and geology, I have been careful to mention my authority ; but in general I have given my own experiences and observations made during many years. With the exception of the most diffi-

cult mountain and glacier expeditions, I have taken all the walks and excursions myself repeatedly, so that I might be able to give information clearly and truthfully. Of course, however, I must admit that here and there I may have passed over something that is worthy of notice, and all persons may not agree with my judgment.

I shall be very grateful for any supplementary information which may be given to me : a kindness will thus be shown to me, and a service done to foreigners.

THE AUTHOR.

PONTRESINA.

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TOURISTS GUIDE TO THE UPPER ENGADINE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

THE UPPER ENGADINE : ITS POSITION AND THE VARIOUS
ROUTES BY WHICH IT MAY BE REACHED.

112 No other valley in all the Alps, or even in the whole of Europe, will be found to offer such a variety of attractions as this, within so small a space. There is grand mountain scenery, pleasant little villages, and others which show signs of great prosperity, and may almost be called towns. For the last few years, thousands of foreigners from the most distant lands have selected this Alpine valley for a longer or shorter sojourn during the summer months. The necessary arrangements and accommodation are not wanting for the reception even of those who are accustomed to all the comfort and elegance of modern life. The influx of foreigners increases greatly every year, and it has thus become apparent that this district

has many attractions for the inhabitants of the towns and lowlands, and for all who are fond of travelling. The most varied beauties of nature are within easy reach; and the pleasant coolness of the summer, the fresh mountain air, and the mineral springs of European fame, make strangers love and appreciate the district, and come from far and near to visit it. The Upper Engadine lies in the south-eastern portion both of Switzerland and of the Canton Graubünden (les Grisons), and extends for many miles from south-west to north-east, bounded by those branches of the Rætian Alps which are known as the Albula and Bernina chains. The former runs along the left side of the valley, and its peaks are for the most part sharp and bare. Such are Piz Lunghino, Grevasalvas, Pulaschin, Julier, Ot, Albula, Kesh, etc. On the right side lies the well-known Bernina group, with its snow-crowned peaks, and its wide tracts of snow, névé, and glacier. The principal river is the Inn, which flows through the valley in serpentine windings, and falling into the Danube at Passau, becomes one of its largest tributaries.

Travellers may reach this elevated valley by several well-engineered roads over the passes between the mountains. From Chur, where the "United Swiss Railway" comes to an end, the so-called "upper" road leads through the beautiful country about Churwalden and over the Lenzerheide. At Lenz the road divides, the left branch going past the terrific Bergünstein, and over the picturesque Albula pass to Ponte, while the right branch leads by the romantic Oberhalbstein over the well-known Julier pass to Silva Plana. By the "lower" road, you go through the village of Thusis,

situated near the far-famed Via Mala, and reach the Julier and Albula roads by the Schyn pass, which is also well worth seeing. From the lakes Maggiore, Lugano, and Como, or the towns of northern Italy, the Upper Engadine may be reached by Chiavenna, the Val Bregaglia, and the Maloja pass; or you may travel for hours through the vineyards of the Valtelline, to Tirano, and thence through Val Poschiavo and over the Bernina pass. From the Adriatic and southern Tyrol, the road goes through the fertile valley of the Adige, past Trafoi, the Stilsferjoch and Bormio, to Tirano, where it joins the Bernina road. From Kufstein you may reach the Lower Engadine via Innsbruck, Finstermünz, and the Nauderserberg. The Flüela road, leading from the station at Lanquart by Prättigau and Davos, comes in at Süs; and the Ofenstrasse, leading from the Münsterthal, comes down to the main valley at Zernez.

Pedestrians will find many beautiful mountain passes, with good footpaths or bridle-roads leading over most of them to the Engadine. For instance, from Davos over the Scaletta and Sertig passes; from Bormio through Val Livogno and over the Stretta, Casanna, and Lavirun passes; from Poschiavo through Cavaglia and the Grüm alp; and, lastly, from Val Malenco over the Muretto, besides various passes over the glaciers.

CHAPTER II.

SKETCHES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE UPPER
ENGADINE.—GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

THE greater part of the Upper Engadine consists of a long, narrow, elevated plateau about twenty-one miles long, and varying in breadth from one to three miles. A terrace-like elevation, almost in its centre, below St. Moritz, divides the valley into two portions of a very different character. In the lower part the eye is charmed by the wide, flat, green meadows and pastures, and by the dense forests of bright green larches and dark pines which adorn the gently rising hills on either side; but the upper division is occupied for about nine miles with a long series of lakes. The lakes of St. Moritz, Campfêr, Silva Plana, and Sils fill up almost entirely the bottom of the valley. The banks are covered with flowery meadows, and narrow tongues of land jut out into the lakes. The scantily wooded rocks in the vicinity, as well as the bare peaks and sparkling snow mountains in the distance, are reflected in these calm blue Alpine lakes.

The divisions of the mountain chains which lie on either side of this plateau, or upland valley, have strange and varied forms, and among them lies a branching network of lateral valleys, the upper portions and ramifica-

tions of which cannot usually be seen from the plateau. Some are large, others small; some pleasant and smiling, others wild and romantic. The following are the most important of them :—

On the right-hand side, coming down from the Maloja,—

1. Val Fedoz (running from S.E. to N.W.) It opens out at the centre of the lake of Sils, and is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The Fedoz glacier, with its tremendous crevasses, is seen at the upper extremity streaming down to the valley. It is bounded on the left by the Fedoz mountain range of bare steep serrated ridges and peaks, with Mont del Oro (10,000 feet) commanding a fine view, and the broad-shouldered Piz della Margna (10,257) in the direction of the Maloja pass. The Fex range of slightly wooded hills runs down towards the lower end of the lake, bounding the valley on the right. Alpine pastures, scantily covered with grass, slope steeply down to the banks of the Fedoz stream, which, forcing its way through the dark clefts in picturesque waterfalls, past Hof Islas, runs down towards the main valley and the lake.

2. The Fex-thal (S.E.—N.W.) is about five miles in length from the village of Sils-Maria to the dazzling white Fex glacier. The hill-sides at the entrance of the valley are covered with rich meadows interspersed with groves of larches. Higher up there are stony pastures. In the background is seen a girdle of huge peaks belonging to the Bernina group, which dip their feet in the vast ice-fields. These are Piz Led (10,043 feet), Piz d' Fora (11,066), Piz Tremoggia (11,325), M. Chapütsch (9,911), M. Chapütschin (11,132), M. Chüern and Corvatsch (11,345). The Fex torrent flows out of a fine glacier cave, and falls into the Silva Plana lake below Sils.

3. The Pontresina valley (S.E.—N.W.) opens on to the plateau at its widest point, opposite Celerina. This side valley has more ramifications than any other in the Upper Engadine, and is also most richly adorned by nature with noble mountains and glaciers. It divides into the following smaller valleys :—

a. The Roseg valley (S.—N.), opening out opposite the village of Pontresina, is seven miles in length to the foot of the celebrated Roseg glacier, and from fifteen to eighteen miles to the snow-clad cols of the Bernina chain. The following giant peaks rise out of the great glacier sea, in a wide semicircle: Piz Tschierva (12,041 feet), P. Morteratsch (12,316), P. Bernina (13,235), Monte Scerscen (13,038), P. Roseg (12,936), P. Sella (11,649), P. Gluschaint (11,804), P. Monica, P. Chapütschin (11,132), and P. Corvatsch (11,345). Here the Rosatch ridge, on the left side of the valley, comes in, with Piz Arles (10,266), P. Surlej (10,456), and Rosatch (9,825). On the right side extends the Chalchagn ridge, with Piz Müsann (10,666), and Chalchagn (10,348), ending in the forest-clad heights of Muottas, opposite Ober-Pontresina. In the upper part of the valley there are extensive Alpine pastures, stony and bare of trees; and lower down, the steep hill-sides are covered with strips of forest alternating with grey patches of loose stones, whilst the wild Roseg torrent rushes along down below.

b. The Morteratsch valley (S.—N.), separated from the Roseg valley by the Chalchagn ridge, joins the main valley three miles above Pontresina, and extends in the direction of Piz Bernina. The whole width of this valley, averaging from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, is occupied by the long ice-stream of the Morteratsch glacier, which reaches down far within

the region of forest. The length of this valley up to the great ice-fall, and the so-called labyrinths, is about eight miles, and from fifteen to eighteen miles to the summit of the Col. The Munt Pers (10,531 feet), P. Palti (12,835), P. Bellavista (12,864), P. Zupo (13,120), P. Argient (12,703), Crestagüzza (12,703), P. Bernina, and P. Morteratsch, surround the glacier on three sides. Both sides of the valley are traversed by many long rocky ridges, interspersed with wide spaces covered with scanty grass and dwarf shrubs. The Morteratsch stream flows out of a lofty cavern in the emerald-green ice. It has a large volume of water of a chalky white colour, and rushes swiftly along, covering the plain deeply far and wide with *débris*.

c. The Bernina valley (S.E.—N.W.) About 400 yards from the Morteratsch glacier, the Bernina torrent comes thundering and rushing down to the valley, forming several waterfalls in its descent. Its foaming waters, contrasted with the turbid Morteratsch stream, look like transparent crystal. Here begins the Bernina valley, which ascends for about four miles, to the water-shed at the chain of lakes, where those pretty little mountain tarns, Lei Pitschen, Lago Nero, Lago Bianco, and Lago della Scala, appear in succession, one after the other. The grass is strewn with flowers, and furnishes abundant crops of hay and luxuriant pastures. On the left side of the valley, P. Carral (9,970 feet), P. Cambrena (11,334), and P. Arlas, rise out of the glittering Cambrena glacier, followed by Munt Pers. On the right-hand side, two little valleys branch off,—the Heu-thal (N.E.—S.W.), and Val Minor (E.—W.) The former is five miles long, and produces hay and pasturage: it is bounded on the right by P. Stretta (10,198), M. Tschüffer

(9,580), and Munt Albris (10,387); on the left by P. del Lejs (10,013), and P. Alv (9,744). Val Minor runs round P. Lagalp (9,718), taking almost the shape of a crescent. The Bernina stream has its source in the little Lago Nero, or Black Lake.

d. The Languard valley (S.E.—N.W.) is nowhere visible from the main valley. It extends behind Pontresina, above a high, rocky terrace, where the Languard torrent throws itself over the precipitous wall of rock, in a grand waterfall, several hundred feet in height. It has its source in the Albris glacier, which covers the declivity of the mountain of the same name, about three miles further back. High above the valley towers the noble Piz Languard (10,715), and P. Murail (10,364). The continuation of this ridge is known as the two "Sisters" (9,723), and the Schafberg, above Lower Pontresina. The valley is rich in pasturage for cattle.

4. Val Murail (E.W.), facing the village of Celerina, is about three miles long. At the upper end lies the Murail glacier, filling up the depression between P. Murail (10,364) and P. Vadret (10,403). On either side of the valley, two rounded hilly ridges run down towards the main valley. These are the Schafberg and the Muottas Murail. Numerous herds of cattle, sheep and goats find abundant pasturage here.

5. Val Champagna (S.E.—N.W.), opposite Samaden, extends to the foot of P. Vadret as a narrow, elevated pasture valley, between Muottas Murail and Munt Gravatscha (9,687).

6. Val Müsellas (E.—W.), opposite the little village of Bevers, as seen from a distance, appears to be a deep rocky ravine.

7. The Camogaskerthal (S.E.—N.W.), through which flows the Chiamuera torrent on its way to join the Inn at Ponte, opens out on to Camogask plain. The lower part of this valley is a dark narrow mountain gorge. About six miles further up, it divides into several lesser valleys, for the most part about six miles in length. Some of them produce good pasturage, others are bare, wild, rocky gorges. Their names are Malat, Burdun, Prünas, Prünella, Plaun da Vachas, and Lavirun. They are separated from each other by the following mountains: P. Mezzaun (9,671 feet), P. Vaüglia (9,697), P. Lavirun (10,020), Munt Cotschen (10,184), Piz Prünella (9,816), P. Prünas (10,348). P. Languard, P. Vadret, P. Utér, and Malat.

8. Val d'Arpiglia (S.E.—N.W.), about three miles in length, is a pretty little valley opposite the village of Zuz and at the foot of P. Mezzaun (9,671), P. Arpiglia (9,524), and P. Sutér (9,000). It sends down its little tributary to the Inn, through the wonderful Arpiglia gorge, opposite Zuz.

9. The Scanserthal (S.E.—N.W.) comes down to the main valley less than a mile below the village of Scans. In the lower part, where the mountains are covered with beautiful plantations and pine forests, it is called Val Varüsch, and further up it sends out several lateral valleys. These are the grassy glens of V. Vaüglia, V. Casanella, and V. Casanna, and the rocky ravines of V. Trupchun, V. Müschauns, and V. Mela, bounded by P. Vaüglia (9,697), M. Casanna (9,516), P. Fier (10,072), P. Quattervals (10,357), and P. d'Esen (10,269).

On the left-hand side, coming down from the Maloja—

The Albula chain, with its bare limestone peaks, begins

here. Their names are P. Lunghino (9,121), Grevaservas (9,621), Matardels (9,731), Legrev (10,400), Mez (9,621), Crutscheröls (9,445), and Pulaschin (9,898). Between the last-mentioned mountain and Piz Julier (11,106), formerly known as the Munteratsch, lies—

10. The Julier valley (W.—E.) It joins the main valley at Silva Plana, and is about six miles in length. The Julier torrent flows through it, and after making its way through the ravine, flows into the Silva Plana lake near the village.

11. Val Suvretta is about five miles in length from Campfer to the Col, which connects it with the Beverserthal. To the right of this valley rise P. Julier and Albana (10,170), to the left P. Nair (10,039). In the lower part are smooth green meadows, and mountain pastures higher up.

12. Val Saluver (W.—E.) is about four miles in length from Celerina; the Schlattain torrent runs through it. Piz Saluver, Trais Fluors, and Padella (9,294), rise like sharp teeth above the beautiful and extensive pastures, while the peak of Piz Ot (10,659), lying further back, overlooks them all.

13. The valley of Bevers, which comes down to the plateau behind Bevers, runs from east to west, encircling the Piz Ot group. It is between nine and ten miles in length up to the small, bright greenish-coloured Suvretta glacier. There rise the peaks of Suvretta (10,085), Tranter Ovas (10,354), Cima de Flix (10,518), Piz d'Err (11,122), and Picnoilg (9,872), forming a beautiful group. The following peaks belong to the picturesque and jagged mountain chain which runs down to the main valley, dividing the Bevers from the

Albula valley. P. Palpuognia (9,780), Pyramide (10,069), Gümels (8,875), P. Blais (9,623), P. Mez (9,415), and Crasta Mora (9,636). Further up, the valley is richly wooded.

14. The Albula valley (N.W.—S.E.) is a fine pass between the Bevers chain and P. Albula (Uertsch), 10,738 feet in height; one spur of this mountain runs out to the Inn by Guardaval. Large herds of cattle feed on the fertile slopes and level ground.

15. Val d'Eschia (N.W.—S.E.) runs down to Madulein from the foot of P. Kesch (11,211). This great mountain rises amidst the vast glacier fields of Eschia, Porchabella, and Viluoch. The valley is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

16. Val Sulsanna (N.E.—S.W.), coming in at Capella less than a mile below Scaufs, concludes this list of the more important side-valleys of the Upper Engadine. It is nearly seven miles in length. One of its branches reaches up to the Scaletta pass, the other runs round P. Griatschouls (9,760), Viluoch (10,380), and Kesch, towards P. Forun. Its various ramifications are known as Val Pigniaint, Viluoch, Valloria, and Schafboden.

This short survey of the mountains and valleys, to which more details will be added in a subsequent part of the book, will be sufficient to show that visitors to the Upper Engadine will have no difficulty in finding expeditions of all kinds to suit their various degrees of strength and leisure. A weak person is thus enabled to gain new strength, and a strong man or an experienced mountaineer to harden his muscles by contending with the difficulties and dangers of the mountains. Nevertheless it may be remarked that the elevations are

comparatively slight, owing to the bottom of the valley being itself nearly 6,000 feet above the sea-level, a height equalling that of the summit of the Rigi.

I am not aware that the glaciers of the Upper Engadine have been scientifically investigated, and am therefore only able to give their superficial area as it was ascertained by Herr Forstinspektor Coaz in a survey made more than twenty years ago. The great glacier system of the Bernina is divided into the following main glaciers, which mostly assume the form of long rivers of ice :—

1. The Morteratsch glacier has about 23 millions of square metres superficial area.
2. The Roseg glacier 29 millions.
3. The Fex glacier 10 „
4. The Scerscen glacier 9 „
5. The Fellaria glacier 9 „
6. The Paltü glacier 8½ „
7. The Fedoz glacier 6½ „
8. The Cambrena glacier . . . 4½ „

I can give no accurate data about the glacier regions of Cima de Flix, P. d'Err, etc., or that of P. Kesch. The Morteratsch glacier is distinguished from the others by the great length of its icy stream, which according to Deuzler's computation is more than eighteen miles long from the mountain ridge to the terminal moraine. The length of the Roseg glacier is about seventeen miles, and that of the Paltü glacier above thirteen miles. The Morteratsch descends far into the region of forest, about 1,500 feet below the line of demarcation where trees cease to grow.

GEOLOGY.

The old idea that the Alps form a continuous chain, whose chief line of elevation constitutes the watershed of the countries lying north and south, has long ago been laid aside, and it has been shown that the structure of the Alps consists of a series of mountain masses each of which forms the centre of a complete system, which is regarded geognostically as an independent whole. In his geological survey of the Grisons (see the Programme of the Cantonal Institute, 1865-66,) Professor Theobald distinguishes the following central masses and groups :—

1. The Julier mountains ;
2. Piz Ot and the southern side of the Albula ;
3. The Piz Kesch group, belonging to the central mass of the Silvretta ;
4. The Casanna mountains, reckoned as belonging to the central mass of the eastern limestone mountains ;
5. The Bernina ; and,
6. The Languard mountains.

I. THE JULIER MOUNTAINS.

The central mass consists of a chain of grand and beautiful granite mountains. They begin with Piz Nalar, at whose southern base lies the Longhinsee, the source of the Inn, and terminate with the lofty Piz Munteratsch (Julier), above the pass between Suvretta and Grandalva. These mountains are chiefly composed of the Julier granite, which alternates with syenite and syenitic-diorite in such a manner that they are frequently mingled together, and sometimes one kind of rock, sometimes the other, is uppermost. Upon these

lie the stratified rocks, which in places have been forced into an upright or slanting position,—gneiss, Casanna schist, green slate, Verrucano, and triassic limestone. These rocks are developed chiefly towards the north and north-east, and above them may be distinguished various members of the Triassic group, and lastly the lias, which here and there contains fossils. On the southern side a few bands of Triassic limestone run straight down to the lake of Sils, where they form a promontory. The lower strata, resting upon the Casanna schist, are converted into blue slate. On the Oberhalbstein side, serpentine takes the place of these strata, but it does not extend far in the direction of the Julier pass. On the southern side it passes from Septimer over Piz Longhino, through the Longhin lake, and reaches the lake of Sils immediately above Grevasalvas. The Casanna schists and gneiss occur here below the granite, and the latter remains at the surface as far as Silva Plana, and then alternates with syenite and diorite. On the point of Grevasalvas, granite and syenite lie above the limestone and schists. The reason of this is, that the granite, breaking through the stratified rocks, rose up, and partly overlapped them. As the serpentine as well as the stratified rocks through which it made its way has also been pushed aside, it follows that the Julier granite must be more recent than the serpentine. The slate is here for the most part green, from its contact with the serpentine.

II. PIZ OT, AND THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE ALBULA.

The prevailing rock is Julier granite with syenite and diorite, upon which lie gneiss and Casanna schists in small

quantities. The highest peaks, which are all overtopped by the beautiful cone of Piz Ot, are also composed of granite, and this huge mass of granite is deeply pierced by the valley of Bevers. The pass between the Suvretta lake and Val Gand'alva is formed by a narrow dyke of red Verrucano, triassic limestone, and coarse conglomerate. These formations continue across the lake and pass of Suvretta to Val Celerina (Saluver), where the red conglomerate comes into unusual prominence at Piz Nair. On the other side of the valley, in the dolomite, there is a dyke of lias and Koessen-rock.

The triassic and liassic formations afterwards become considerably extended, and Piz Padell is formed of them, the summit being composed of dolomite, whilst on the Dreiblumenspitze and in Valetta there appears a complete series of formations from granite to the lias; on the precipices towards Samaden, the older triassic strata are seen, with gypsum above gneiss, Casanna schists and Verrucano, below which appears dolomitic limestone, followed by gneiss and granite lower down still in the valley. These limestone formations pass across Val Celerina (Saluver), and extend almost to the village of St. Moritz. They rest upon red schists, Verrucano, and Casanna schists.

This group is bounded on the north-east by the Albula pass, and the broad limestone and schistous mountains which extend beyond it from Bergün to Scanfs. One might treat of the Albula mountains as a group to themselves, as some crystalline formations occur here. At the pass, the older triassic strata have been elevated vertically by the granite, and sometimes have actually been forced by its upheaval to bend over.

The bottom of the valley is formed of the edges of these upturned strata, and the loose materials have been greatly disturbed by erosion. Granite blocks of all sizes lie strewn about: they are old moraines, or rocks which have fallen from the mountains upon the ancient glaciers. The north side of the pass is formed by a high limestone mountain, chiefly composed of dolomite, with some strangely contorted strata of Koessen rock and liassic slates intermingled, the latter greatly preponderating. To the east these formations continue across Val Eschia to the dolomitic peak which overhangs the road below Scanfs. On the north side of Guardaval, whose romantic castle is situated on another dolomitic peak, gneiss and Verrucano appear again, Casanna schists and gneiss at Ponte, then granite and syenite up to Samaden. The well-known deposits of gypsum called Weissenstein, with the Grauwacke near the site of the Albula lake, belong to the older Trias. Dolomitic and liassic formations continue as far as Bergün, and there join the Bergüner Stöcken, passing across the valley.

III. THE PIZ KESCH GROUP, BELONGING TO THE CENTRAL MASS OF THE SELVRETTA.

The high peak is composed of gneiss, having a northerly dip, and the whole district consists of the same formation, alternating with mica and hornblende schists. Piz Griatschouls alone is partly composed of granite and dioritic rocks. To the north, this group joins the limestone region of Val Eschia, Zuz and Scanfs; to the west, a portion of gneiss rock is pushed between Val Tisch and Tuors. It is surrounded by a belt of red conglomerate,

which comes into great prominence at Tisch, and contains iron and copper ore; the great mass of the iron ore which used to be worked here was found in the triassic limestone which surrounds these old rocks, forming a third and tolerably well-defined belt, in which are imbedded dykes of lias. All these formations are a prolongation of the above-mentioned limestone mountains of the Albula pass.

IV. THE CASANNA MOUNTAINS.

A group belonging to the eastern limestone mountains; being divided by the Spöl-thal from the Ofen mountains, it forms a connecting link between the limestone mountains and the crystalline formations of the Languard group. It begins at Spöl with the great dolomitic mountains, Piz Quattervals, P. del Diavel, Fier, etc., which are covered with beds of Koessen rock and lias. In the Engadine valley, gneiss, mixed with hornblende and Casanna schists, lies by the river Inn, above which are seen the triassic formations, surmounted finally by the lias. Piz Esen and Mezzem are thus composed. Val Trupchun lies almost entirely in the lias. To the south, at the Casanna pass, and in Lavirun, granite and diorite reappear, but the bulk of the lower portion of the group is composed of those Casanna schists which take their name from the pass, into which dykes of limestone have intruded themselves. The boundary is formed by the Camogask valley and Lavirun. Here the limestone (principally dolomitic with dykes of Koessen rock) comes up for a space, having been elevated in steep zigzag bands by the gneiss rock which rises up here against Piz Vadret and the Languard group.

V. THE BERNINA.

This, although the grandest mountain chain of the Rhaetian Alps, is in reality only to be regarded as a part of the great granitic mass, numerous portions of which lie on both sides of the Upper Engadine. The central group consists of massive rocks rising in huge serrations and broad ridges. They may be observed to rise in a slanting direction from north to south, so that their declivities are turned to the south and their slopes to the north. The rocks are of granite, which is partly Julier granite and sometimes assumes a peculiar porphyritic structure, passing in some few places into true porphyry. There is besides, syenite and syenitic diorite, of which the highest peaks are composed. Among these rocks occur gneiss and talcose Casanna schists, which sometimes, as on the Bernina pass, assume the character of gneiss; sometimes, as on the Corvatsch and in Fex and Fedoz, turn to talc-slate, chloritic slate, and talcose quartzite. Verrucano is rare, but it sometimes appears in the form of red and greenish conglomerates and schists. Considerable deposits of triassic limestone are found, especially on the south-west side; and to the north, on Piz Alva and the Pisch, also occurs (red marble and Alga slate). Serpentine and diorite with green slates appear to the right of the Fex valley, having come across from Septimer and Grevasalvas, on the other side of the main valley. The green slates appear in great masses on the southern side of the mountains. In the Malenco valley they assume a peculiar character, and are known as Malenco-gestein. Two varieties of the ordinary green slate are here developed: Lavez-rock, and a very hard

rock resembling serpentine which appears in thick bands, but also sometimes becomes amorphous, and passes into diorite and porphyry. The following mountains of the Bernina group are composed chiefly or entirely of amorphous rocks :—Piz Bernina, Roseg, Tschierva, Morteratsch, Cresta-güzza, Zupo, Palü, Pers, Albris, Rosatsch, Surlej; of crystalline slates: P. Verona, Carral, Cambrena, Sella, Chapütschin, Corvatsch, Margna; of limestone: Piz Tremoggia and P. Alv; of green slate: Fellaria, Moro, etc. The sedimentary rocks usually run from W. to E., or from S.E. to N.W.; as a rule, they dip in a northerly or north-easterly direction, though in some places they have been disturbed by the igneous rocks below.

VI. THE LANGUARD MOUNTAINS.

We separate these from the Bernina, because a strip of sedimentary rocks runs between them, showing itself most plainly at the Pische, Piz Alv, Le Cime and Stretta. Otherwise the mountains consist chiefly of gneiss, mica, hornblendic slate, and Casanna schists. On Piz Vadret alone is there a central mass of amorphous rocks, granite and diorite, against which lie the gneiss, etc., arranged somewhat in the shape of a fan; at Piz Languard their dip is towards the north, and in the Camogaskerthal to the south, in most other places S., S.W. and N.E., in the direction of the boundary of the valley near Samaden and Pontresina.

The same geologist, in speaking before the Swiss Scientific Society, which met at Samaden in 1868, gave the following account of the manner in which these mountains were probably elevated :—

“ There was a time when this district was at the bottom of the sea; this is proved by the presence of sedimentary rocks containing fossil marine plants and animals. At this time the sedimentary rocks were being deposited in the depths of the sea, and as the liassic formations now occupy the most elevated position, the bottom of the sea must have become dry land after they were deposited. This was brought about by a gradual elevation. Then, by the transformation of the rocks beneath, the older sedimentary formations — the Silurian, Devonian, and coal deposits—were converted into crystalline schistous rocks, gneiss, mica-slate, Casanna-rock, etc. By this process they became increased in volume, and consequently took the form of wave-like ridges, rising above the level of the sea. As the strain increased, these ridges became torn in places, and the upper sedimentary rocks, not being able to bear this expansion, were squeezed together, and took the form of dykes. Thus were developed those forms which we see to this day on the Languard and Casanna mountains. During this long space of time, there took place the elevation of the diorite, serpentine, and spilite, which have much disturbed the regularity of the elevation of the metamorphic rocks. The Bernina and Julier granite is more recent still, for we often see it breaking through and partly overlapping the other rocks, but never the contrary case. The last mighty upheaval of the granitic masses beneath now took place, raising the already existing mountains higher, bursting in many places the superincumbent strata, tearing the upper sedimentary rocks, or squeezing them still more closely—giving to the whole district, in the main, its present appearance.

Its features have been partly modified in later times by denudation and alluvion; and traces of the glacial period may be seen here and there, in the shape of glacier furrows and ancient moraines.

"It was long after this time that the country became inhabited by the plants and animals which we see at present around us; and it is a question of the greatest interest what length of time was required to enliven this frozen soil with organic life, and again how long time elapsed before man was able to establish his dwelling among these mountains."

THE CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Much has already been said and written about the climate of the Upper Engadine—a good deal of which is totally untrue. Even trustworthy guide-books have represented it as much more severe than it really is. Without looking sufficiently at the facts of the case, they make this saying the burden of their tale: "Nine months of winter and three of cold weather."

No doubt the winter is long and cold in the Upper Engadine; but it does not last more than about six months, and is followed by a very pleasant though rather short spring. It is often very hot during the three summer months of so-called "cold weather"; fur cloaks are not in the least necessary, but light summer dresses are quite comfortable. The short autumn carries the beautiful, bright, warm days on into November, although the higher mountain tops may be covered with freshly-fallen snow. Nevertheless, the stranger who is accustomed to a warmer climate will certainly do well to bring warm clothing with him; the air is

always rather cool in the mornings and evenings, as well as on wet days, and occasionally, even in the height of summer, the cold becomes somewhat severe, though it soon passes away again.

Dr. Augustus Husemann, professor of chemistry at Chur, a man of great authority and wide repute, has published a book, "Der Kurort St. Moritz und seine Eisensäuerlinge," in which he gives a most accurate account of the climate of St. Moritz, based on his own experience and research, as well as on many years of meteorological observations. By his kind permission I am enabled, leaving out the scientific introduction contained in the above-mentioned book, to communicate the following facts, which are partly abridged from it, and partly copied word for word.

In the first instance the elevated position of the valley (about 5,900 ft. above the sea level), as well as its conformation and the direction in which it runs, the grouping of the mountains, the prevailing winds, and the type of forest, would seem to lead to certain conclusions about the climate. The results, however, are not quite such as one would expect; and it is proved by the line of vegetation, the height of the snow-line, and the duration of the winter snow, that no mountain country in Europe can boast such a warm climate as the Engadine.

In the Harz mountains the limit of the forest is at 3,527 ft.; in the Riesengebirge at 4,692; in the Alps of Tyrol and Bavaria at from 5,840 to 6,424; in the Upper Engadine at 7,464.

In Northern Switzerland, in Southern Bavaria, and in Northern Tyrol, agriculture cannot be carried on at a greater height than somewhat under 4,000 ft.; but in

the Upper Engadine it rises to an elevation of nearly 6,400.

The snow-level in the Bavarian Alps is 7,546 ft.; throughout the greater part of Switzerland, 8,644; in the Pyrenees it is reckoned at about 9,000; whilst in the Upper Engadine it is never below 10,072.

According to Denzler, the duration of the winter snow in the Säntis mountains—

At a height of 3,724 ft. is 175 days.

„ „ 5,330 „ 225 „

„ „ 5,856 „ 237 „

In the eastern Alps, at a height of 5,856 ft., Schlagintweit reckons it at not longer than 196 days. The study of such natural phenomena proves that in point of temperature the Upper Engadine may be compared with places situated at from one to two thousand feet lower. This conclusion is confirmed by the meteorological observations which have now been going on for many years. I have extracted them from the above-mentioned work:—

Mean Daily Temperature for the Summer Months and the Summer Season during a period of Seven Years from 1867 to 1873, as observed at the Station at St. Moritz Bad.

Time of year.	7 o'clock a.m.	1 o'clock p.m.	9 o'clock p.m.	Mean daily temperature.	Daily variation of temperature.
June	46° F.	56°	45°	49°	11°
July	51°	62°	48°	59° 40'	14°
August	47°	59°	48°	51° 20'	12°
September	40°	50°	44°	44° 40'	10°
The season from June 21st to Sept. 21st ...	47°	60°	48°	51° 40'	13°

The mean daily variation of temperature was thus from 10° to 14°. There have been, however, exceptional cases when the change of temperature was greater.

The greatest daily variation of temperature took place—

In 1867, on August 12th	...	...	20°	Fahrenheit.
„ 1868, „ September 4th	...	...	25° 20'	„
„ 1869, „ August 24th	...	...	25° 40'	„
„ 1870, „ September 20th	...	...	25° 40'	„
„ 1871, „ August 29th	...	...	22°	„
„ 1872, „ September 13th	...	...	26°	„
„ 1873, „ September 12th	...	...	23° 30'	„

The comparison of the record of the weather for the summer months during fourteen years, shows that out of every three days two are quite fine, and that three sunny days occur for every wet one.

The S.W. and N.E. are the prevailing winds, and of these the first (i.e. the warm wind coming from Italy) blows most frequently. Fourteen years of observation teach us that during the three summer months the S.W. wind blows seventy-one times (either for the whole or part of a day) and the N.E. forty-nine times, whilst the wind only blows about eighteen times from all the other points of the compass put together.

As to the amount of moisture contained in the air, the observations made during the last seven years have placed the relative degree of moisture, on an average, at 72·7 per cent. Under ordinary conditions of temperature, this result would indicate a summer climate, holding about the mean between a moderately moist and a moderately dry one. But two of these daily observations were taken at a time (early in the morning and late in the evening) when the temperature at this elevation was exceptionally low; and as the dew-point

could not possibly be far off, though the amount of moisture contained by the air might be absolutely very small, it is clear that during the day, when visitors are out of doors, the atmosphere must be very dry.

Herr Dr. Husemann sums up in the following words: "St Moritz enjoys a moderate summer temperature, thanks to the rarefaction of the air due to its elevated position, and to the remarkable purity and dryness of the atmosphere. The climate must be pronounced a very favourable one, in proportion to the barometrical depression."

So writes Dr. Husemann about St. Moritz. The observations made at the other stations, as Sils, Bevers, Pontresina, Zuz, have given slightly different results—some being more, and others less favourable; but still, I think no one can blame me for extending the verdict delivered by this scientific man over the whole of the Upper Engadine.

MINERALOGY.

The Upper Engadine is not rich in valuable minerals. The mountains which enclose the valley consist chiefly of granite, gneiss, porphyry, diorite, schists and limestone of various kinds. Many of these are used as building materials, especially the granite and gneiss. The slates of the Fexthal are used for roofing, and the same kind of rock occurs at the Agagliouls and on the Tschierva. There are many extensive deposits of it opposite Pontresina, where it is used for steps, floors, and roofs. Lavez-stein or steatite is found above Pontresina. The quarry is now being worked, and excellent ovens, monuments, etc., are made out of the stone.

Metallic minerals also occur, but in no great quantities. Traces are still to be seen in Fex, at Sils, and in the Val Minor, of the mines which once existed, but none of them are now worked. Brown and red ironstone is found on Piz Padella; magnetic iron in the green slate and serpentine at Mortels; iron-ore at the same place; lead-ore, with silver, at the so-called chimney on the Bernina pass; copper-ore in the Fex-thal; copper pyrites in Val Saluver; sulphur pyrites in many places; arsenical pyrites at La Motta and on the Bernina pass; graphite at La Rosa and in many other places, as a secretion upon the flakes of Cassana schist. Gypsum is found at Samadan and St. Moritz, and especially upon Le Cune behind the Bernina hospice; white marble on P. Tremoggia; red and white on P. Alv. Quartz is found either in considerable blocks among the gneiss and granite, or in veins, as on the Zuckerhut and high up on the southern slope of P. Chalchagn; yellow garnets in the hornblendic schists on the Muretto; asbestos on P. Corvatsch and della Margna; plumose asbestos at the same place, in the steatite quarries at Pontresina, on the Muretto and the Fex glacier. A few fossils are also found on Piz Alv.

These notes are partly extracted from the works of Professor Theobald.

BOTANY.

The botany of this district is extremely rich and varied; though of course those plants which owe their existence to the arts of agriculture and horticulture are somewhat rare. The uncultivated products of nature, the wild plants of the forests and meadows, the tender

children of the Alps, are, however, most abundant. Wherever a little soil has collected among the rocks and stones, there the plants spring up, bearing leaves and flowers through the short summer months, except where all life lies buried under snow and ice, on the desolate mountains. Among cultivated plants, rye flourishes in the lower parts of our valley, and long-bearded barley is grown as far up as Celerina and Pontresina. Agriculture is, however, now of very little importance but there are unmistakable traces that in former years it was much more extensively carried on, even as high up as the entrance to the Fex valley. The garden vegetables are very tender, and have a most delicate flavour, but very few kinds are grown. In sunny gardens, well sheltered from the wind, turnips, carrots, and beetroot may be seen, with mangold, salad, spinach, cauliflowers, and a few peas. It is a pleasant surprise to see so many flowers, making the windows and gardens gay, with colours so intense and pure that one can hardly admire them sufficiently. How much trouble and care it must have cost to rear them in this wild mountain region! Fruit trees do not flourish here, though at Campfèr there is a young cherry-tree which ripened one cherry in the year 1875, and there are a few lilac bushes at Pontresina which flower every year.

The bright carpet of many kinds of grass and other plants which cover the bottom and sides of this valley does not at all resemble the herbage which clothes the meadows of less elevated countries, and it even differs considerably from the flora of the central and western Alps. This is accounted for by the position of the Engadine in the south-east of Switzerland with a north-easterly slope

towards the basin of the Danube, whilst the opening of the passes towards the south allows the warm breeze from Italy to spread through the valley. The great abundance and variety of the plants is a consequence of the peculiar meteorology, geography, and geology of the valley. The line of vegetation usually corresponds with the snow-line, though in many places it goes considerably higher. In the Engadine it rises from one to two thousand feet higher than in any other part of the Alps, or any mountain country of Europe. Consequently we find at the bottom of the valley, though at a height of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, many species of lowland plants, although those peculiar to the mountains predominate. The higher you go, the more abundantly do the pretty dwarf Alpine flowers appear. The direction of the main valley being from south-west to north-east, the contrast is produced of a shady southern and a sunny northern slope; and as some plants want light, while others prefer shade, the consequence is a great variety of species. Besides, in proportion as the rocks and soils which bear the plants differ from one another, so will the products of the ground vary. Again, the position and conformation of the mountains and valleys afford a great number of peculiar situations which produce plants confined to one particular locality. The following orders are usually most strongly represented: Ranunculaceæ (there are more than twenty species of true *Ranunculus*), Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Primulaceæ, Gentianæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Graminaceæ.

All through the long winter, both mountains and valleys are covered with deep snow, but when the rising

temperature and the soft spring breeze release almost simultaneously all parts of the valley from their winter covering, it is astonishing to see how quickly nature arrays herself in her full spring attire. Many plants, such as *Crocus vernus*, *Carum Carvi*, *Anemone verna*, *Soldanella alpina*, spring up through the thin covering of snow. The changes of colour which the meadows and the whole valley undergo are most wonderful, during a space of two or three months, from the melting of the snow to the hay harvest. The meadows still remain clothed in white even when the snow is gone. Innumerable multitudes of white spring crocuses cover the level ground far and wide; the violet *Soldanella*, with its deeply fringed bell, grows with them, but hardly disturbs the monotony of colour. But this early spring dress lasts but a short time, and is replaced by the brilliant green of the luxuriant shoots of the young plants. After a few days, a bright yellow tint becomes predominant from the golden dandelions, mountain *ranunculus*, and the spring and Alpine *potentillas*. The meadows soon become gay with various kinds of sky-blue *gentians*, *campanulas*, and *rapunzels*, pale red *primroses* and *pinks*, pale yellow *anemones*, glistening white *daisies* pink knot-grass, white, yellow, and blue *violets*, many kinds of *papilionaceous* and *umbelliferous* plants, *hawk-weeds* and *orchises*, etc. Can any region surpass the Engadine in beauty and charm, set off as it is by the light green of the fresh young foliage of the larch forest? Who can describe the luxuriant growth and the vivid colours of all these lovely children of spring? Finally, the fields assume a brownish hue, as the dark bents hang over the flowers foretelling the approach of the hay

harvest. Meanwhile the grey rocks of the higher regions have decked themselves with bluish clematis, deep red and violet primulas, delicately marked saxifrages, white and red lilies, and hundreds of tender little flowers which nestle among the clefts of the rocks. The pastures, which for the most part lie above the region of forest, are like a gay flower-garden where the frolicsome cattle feed on the rich grass and aromatic herbs. Among the last mentioned are the so-called Iva and mother-wort, which, with the Alpine clover, are the sweetest and most abundant. The most famous of the Alpine flowers, Alpenrosen and Edelweiss, cover wide slopes and adorn the steep precipices. The sky-blue dwarf forget-me-not, the pink glacier Androsace, the stalkless glacier pink, whitlow-grass an inch in height, the tiled gentian, the small flowered rapunzel, and other dwarf varieties of the Alpine flora, delight the traveller as he climbs above the snow-line to the bare mountain summit.

The Upper Engadine is not rich in plants of a woody nature. A few species of willow remain mere creepers, or else grow into insignificant bushes. The pink heath, bearberries, crowberries, and bilberries cover wide tracts, with the beautiful creeping azalea and the striped daphne. The Alpine shrubs, such as the juniper, the thornless rose of the Alps, the blue-berried honeysuckle, the wild currant, and the cistus, are of somewhat larger growth. A few aspens, birches, mountain ashes, and alders, which in general are little more than dwarfs, are the only species of deciduous trees, though on the other hand there is no lack of gigantic specimens of coniferæ. Larches from three to

four feet in diameter, and tall in proportion, are often seen, with trunks in which more than a thousand rings of yearly growth may be counted. The upper forest is composed of larches and arves, whose pleasant fruit, the bladder-nut, is an acquisition to the dessert table. Lower down there is an abundance of red pines, and firs are also found, though in very small numbers; even the mountain fir and the creeping fir are rarely seen. The upper boundary of the forest is at an average height of over 7,500 feet, but its continuity is frequently interrupted by deep watercourses, ravines, the tracks of avalanches, and couloirs. Young plants are rare in the higher forest regions, but the government is making great efforts to assist nature by sowing and planting.

Very few species of ferns are found here, but an abundance of mosses and lichens.

A short list of the rarest plants in the Upper Engadine will be given further on.

ZOOLOGY.

Vegetation gradually diminishes as the Alpine regions are approached, or else it is represented only by species belonging to the lower orders. In the same way, animal life gradually diminishes, till it disappears almost at the same point where those conditions cease which are necessary to the growth of plants. This point is the snow-line of the Alps, that well-defined boundary where all organic life ceases. Animal life is very dependent on vegetation, so that it is easy to see how the species of animals become less varied and numerous in proportion as the higher parts of the Alps are reached. Those places where the mean temperature of the year is not

above the freezing-points are not fitted to be the abode of animals. Nevertheless, in the bright warm summer days, a few butterflies, dragonflies, and other insects may be seen within the region of perpetual snow; they even play around the highest peaks of our ice-guarded mountains; there also the bold chamois keeps sentry, and watches the fearless swoop of the eagle. But the birthplace of these creatures must be sought lower down; they have only wandered up hither in careless ignorance, or else they have been driven up by fear.

In our valley, the zone within which animals can exist may be said to be comprised within 6,000 and 11,000 feet. In the upper belt of the forest region a greater number of the higher animals are found, and as you approach cultivated districts, more and more of them are seen. With the exception of the lively chamois (which is found at times in all parts of the zone), the shy marmot, the jay, ptarmigan, chaffinch, redstart, whinchat, and sparrow, most of the species belonging to the higher orders of animals are unnoticed by travellers in walking among our mountains, and complaints are often heard that the silence is too great, and that there are no birds' songs to delight the ear. But let us examine this question more closely: we will not choose for our observations the time appointed for rearing and training the young broods, but the spring and autumn months, when the birds are wearing their wedding-dress, or else preparing themselves for their journey to a warmer climate; let us compare the fauna of our district with that of other places at the same elevation. By so doing, we shall see that even the higher animals are able to live and thrive upon our elevated plateau of

the Engadine, when they can hardly exist under similar conditions elsewhere. We will not enumerate the lower orders of the animal kingdom, the myriads of grubs and worms, insects, dragon-flies, grasshoppers, neuroptera, and whatever all those lower organisms may be called, nor will we touch upon the amphibious animals or fishes, but will only mention at the end of this chapter a few butterflies remarkable for their beauty or rarity. Let us consider more in detail those animals and birds to which nature has given a higher rank.

The brown bear takes the first place among the carnivorous animals found in our district. He pays us a visit almost every year, coming out of the ancient forests and caverns of the Ofenberg, at the time when the Bergamasque sheep are going to their summer pastures. The lynx and the wolf are no longer to be seen, and the badger is considered quite a rarity; but the fox, on the other hand, is frequently met with, and in spite of all the traps that are laid for him quite keeps up his reputation for thieving. Pine-martens and stone-martens still make havoc in the woods and poultry-yards, but in spite of their valuable skins they are rarely pursued or caught. The nimble stoat is common, and, like the other members of its family just mentioned, well deserves to be extirpated, so much harm does it do to the young birds. The little weasel is found more rarely, partly because, being a nocturnal animal, it more easily escapes notice. The common wood and water shrews, little creatures which feed on flesh and insects, are also worthy of mention, though they must be called destructive rather than useful animals. Three or four kinds of bats are found here, and

make themselves useful by destroying insects. Among the Rodentia, the Alpine marmot is the most important. It attracts notice by its comical attitudes and shrill whistle, and affords much amusement to the traveller. It establishes its underground dwelling in some patch of sunny, stony ground, surrounded by juicy Alpine plants. The dormouse is rare. The true mice are apparently related to the Shrews, but in reality they belong to the Rodentia. Of these, the house-mouse inflicts much damage on the store-rooms, and the field and wood-mice devastate the crops and plantations. The black, brown, and red varieties of the lively squirrel are seen, but only at times when the arves have borne abundant fruit, otherwise they are somewhat rare, but no one regrets their absence, as they can hardly be reckoned among the friends of agriculture. The grey hare is very rare, but the variable Alpine hare may be found up to the snow-line. The greatest ornament of our mountains is the elegant slender chamois, a kind of antelope which dwells among the Alps. It has lately become considerably reduced in numbers, owing to the relentless manner in which it has for so long been hunted and killed. Nevertheless, it is still sometimes met with in fair-sized herds. Let us hope that the protection of the federal laws will preserve this beautiful creature from complete extermination.

There are many more kinds of birds to be found among these mountains, though very few species find in our Alpine climate the conditions necessary to their existence in sufficient abundance to enable them to stay the whole year. Only twenty species belong to this district, the others being either migratory or birds of

passage. The following are the most remarkable. The eagle, the king of our native birds, is well-known for his fierceness and rapacity, and builds his nest upon the steepest and most inaccessible cliffs. The Lämmergeier, pre-eminent over all other birds of prey for size and beauty, used to be no uncommon visitor here, and was often killed, but it has been getting more and more scarce lately, and will soon have to be pronounced extinct. The great horned owl is comparatively plentiful, and often terrifies superstitious people with its peculiar cry. The Alpine sparrow hops about the higher parts of the mountains, taking short and lazy flights. Near by, the snow-bunting flies swiftly along, remarkable for its bright colour and long wings. The active wall-creeper climbs about the smooth precipices, clad in most beautiful colours, which rival those of the humming-bird; it may indeed be called the humming-bird of the Alps. Not far below the snow-line the ptarmigan whisks past, whose grey and red wedding-dress changes in winter to dazzling white. The dusky crow shoots away as swiftly as an arrow, uttering a disagreeable croak as he goes; and the common raven and the magpie are seen from time to time. Alpine tits, topets, and cole-tits, creepers and nut-hatches, occasionally enliven our otherwise silent forests with their sweet whistling notes and their hammering. The great titmouse, and the long-tailed tit, are much more rare, and the blue tit, is sometimes not seen for years together. Perhaps the jays are the most common, those mysterious birds whose nest has never been discovered by any one in our country; and the chaffinch, which sometimes appears in considerable numbers, and with the missel-thrush announces by its delightful warbling

the coming of spring. It is also a pleasure to hear the cuckoo, for when it appears the avalanche rolls thundering from the mountain, and the streams flow rushing and roaring down to the valley, where everything is shooting and budding to hail the arrival of spring. A few gallinaceous birds are found in the forests, especially the blackcock, whose plumage shines with metallic lustre, and with whose lyre-shaped tail the Tyrolese jodel-singer decorates his hat. The prettily marked partridge, with its coral-red beak and feet, is also occasionally seen, and now and then a gelinotte is startled from its hiding-place. All the species above mentioned come under the denomination of indigenous birds, except the missel-thrush, the chaffinch, and the cuckoo. The following species are migratory in this district: the eared owl, screech-owl, barn-owl, and brown owl; the hawk, sparrow-hawk, buzzard, tree-falcon, and windhover; besides the Alpine crow and jackdaw, hooded crow and rook, and also the black, green, and variegated woodpeckers. Among the species which feed on insects are to be remarked the wren, redbreast, two kinds of redstart, the hedge-sparrow, white, grey, and yellow water-wagtails, the wood-lark and field-lark, the wryneck, and the hoopoe. The blackbird, the missel-thrush, the rock-thrush, and the juniper-thrush live for the most part on berries, and arrive pretty early in the spring. Almost at the same time arrive the chaffinch, great linnet, greenfinch, and tarin, all of which live on grain. Only two species of doves are found here—the ring-dove and the rare turtle-dove.

The true birds of passage are more numerously represented. Three species of swallow, very rarely the

nightingale, the blue-throat, the bullfinch, grey and brown-throated chats, the great, little, and red-backed shrikes, starlings, yellow thrushes, bramblings, goldfinches, and ammers, among which the ortolan is particularly distinguished. The ice-bird and the water-ousel are also found. The marsh and water birds are very numerous. When storms from the north announce the approach of winter, our streams and lakes become peopled with many kinds of ducks. The favourite is our common wild duck (*anas boschas*), and the pretty, delicately marked garganes and teals; and then there are the widgeons, pochards, and shovellers, and now and then grey geese are seen and killed. Among the marsh-birds, the rails and moorhens are the most remarkable, and the pretty snipes and woodcocks. Even birds from the extreme north are sometimes shot here, as, for instance, *colymbus glacialis* and *septentrionalis* among the divers; the cormorant is also seen sometimes, and the heron every year.

When the golden sun sheds his early beams over mountain and valley, the dewy leaves shine and sparkle with every hue, as if during the night it had rained diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. But this splendour soon vanishes when the dew evaporates. Then the flowers open their cups, and the butterfly begins his merry gambols, flitting from flower to flower. It is true that our district can boast no butterflies shining with metallic lustre, but only such as occur in the central and southern parts of Europe. But as our Alpine flora resembles in many respects that of the extreme north, several kinds of butterflies are found here, which only appear again within the Arctic zone.

For the sake of those young people who delight in fresh air and liberty, and in pursuing these winged inhabitants of the air, that they may take home with them a little remembrance of their summer holiday among the mountains, I have subjoined a short list of our native butterflies, which they will find at the end of this book.

THE UPPER ENGADINE.

CHAPTER III.

THE VILLAGES AND THEIR INHABITANTS ; AS THEY ARE AND AS THEY WERE.

THE Upper Engadine is divided politically into eleven communes, with a total population of 3,758 souls. Nearly all the villages are situated on the highroad which runs along the left side of the valley. Only Sils, at the entrance of the Fex-thal ; Pontresina, in the Pontresiner-thal ; and Camogask, at the mouth of the Camogasker-thal are on the right side of the valley. These villages, which are generally small, with the houses standing close together, are without exception neat and pretty, and the people are evidently well-to-do, clean, and tidy. The number of new houses built in the modern style is considerable in almost every village. The old-fashioned buildings contrast strangely with them. They consist of a large, strongly-built enclosure, the back part of which contains the stabling and hay-lofts. There is no attempt at symmetry ; square and round, large and small window-openings are built into the walls without rule or order. The entrance is a high, wide archway, with a door which can be opened in several separate divisions. The internal arrangements

are also entirely wanting in artistic taste; even utility seems to have been forgotten, or, at most, only thought of with regard to agriculture. Just within the main entrance is the door of the living-room with the kitchen adjoining; the rest of the ground-floor is a large open chamber. However, the living-room looks very comfortable, and everything possible has been done to decorate it. Its cleanliness is exemplary. Near the door of the room stands a great square stone stove, which is heated from the kitchen; it is generally ornamented with rich carving, or hung with curtains. Behind this, a small steep staircase leads to the bedrooms through a narrow hole in the ceiling covered by a trap-door. One side of the room is taken up by the wardrobe, made of walnut-wood, skilfully put together and decorated with inlaid-work. It is quite a store-house: table utensils, provisions, clothes and toys, china and glass, documents and jewellery are carefully arranged in its numerous drawers and shelves. A solid table of hard wood contains perhaps the money and family archives. Then there must be a comfortable seat near the stove, with a cushion stuffed with wool, upon which the master of the house stretches himself in the evening, and enjoys at his ease the delightful warmth of the stove. Neither has a carpet for the room been forgotten, and in the poorer houses this is not an uninteresting object. The diligent housewife has made it herself, tearing up with philosophical patience and composure worn-out clothes, linen, or any other material of whatever colour it may be, old scarlet jackets or newer print dresses, cutting them into narrow strips and weaving them into a carpet, whose rude pattern recalls

the pictures from the lacustrine dwellings. On the whole, however, both the old and new furniture tell of the comfortable circumstances of the inmates ; for, side by side with these old-fashioned objects, we find utensils of the most modern kind, and even articles of luxury ; in strange contrast with their surroundings.

In travelling through most mountainous countries, a little observation will usually show that the people have a distinct type of costume, character, language or idioms, and even of physical constitution, in which they differ from their neighbours. But in the Engadine such peculiarities are not to be found ; a common cosmopolitan character prevails here, with differences and varieties such as one usually expects to meet with only in towns. Nor is this surprising ;—for centuries the inhabitants of this unproductive valley have been in the habit of emigrating to foreign countries, in search of a more promising field for their industry and speculation. There, many of them spent their youth and manhood, making their fortune by diligence and economy. Many a well-known confectioner's shop, office, trading or banking establishment in the great towns, has been set on foot by an Engadiner. Many, of course, having been unlucky, have disappeared ; others have settled permanently in foreign countries ; so that many of the names of former Engadine families are no longer to be found in the registers. On the other hand, a great number, favoured by fortune and yielding to their natural fondness for home, have returned with their savings. We have to thank them for many improvements in the valley, and for much lavish expenditure for the promotion of education and the advancement of civilization. But it was a very natural consequence

that the manners, customs, and peculiarities of character, among which they had lived so long, should, to some extent, have become their own, so that in many cases they rather resemble versatile Italians, good-humoured Germans, or polite Frenchmen, than the uncultured sons of a rough mountain country. The number of the real old Engadiners is now but small, and foreigners rarely come in contact with them. Those who have most intercourse with travellers, such as the tradesmen, landlords, doctors, clergymen, teachers, waiters and chambermaids, guides, drivers and porters, have for the most part only lately arrived from various parts of this and other cantons. In some communes these new settlers have wonderfully increased. In Pontresina, out of fifty school-children, not more than five belong to old Engadine families. Of course there is the greatest variety among all these people. Besides this, a great number of Italians inhabit this district during the greater part of the year, as masons, labourers, haymakers, etc. They are easily distinguished from the inhabitants of the valley by their costume, speech, manners, and general appearance. Travellers have doubtless often been amused at seeing merry bands of these men and women taking up their position arm-in-arm on some village green, then making a wide circle and singing with their loudest voices their national anthem or other favourite songs. It is certainly not artistic singing, but contentment and happiness shine on their sunburnt faces, and what more would you have?

One most important point must not be overlooked: though useless luxury, and in some cases extravagance, may be creeping in, we have not to deplore any relaxation

of morality. The people are strictly honest, and public opinion declares against any infringement of this rule. Their readiness to assist in the mitigation of distress is worthy of all honour, and the beggars, who are usually so numerous and troublesome in places frequented by tourists and invalids, are not allowed here. The prevailing language is Romansch, though now, in the majority of schools and villages, it is almost driven into the background by German. As neighbours of an Italian-speaking population, the Engadiners are also pretty generally acquainted with Italian, and it is by no means rare to hear at a *table-d'hôte*, conversation going on in all the principal languages of Europe. Education is eagerly sought after, and every commune possesses a school-house, with the requisite appliances adapted to modern ideas. School-time is from seven to nine months; all the rest of the year is holiday. Every child is bound to attend school from the age of seven to that of fifteen. During the long holidays the children are employed in industrial or agricultural work, and the schoolmaster generally performs the duties of a forester, or else takes service in an hotel.

In consequence of the great change in the population, and the complete alteration of the conditions of life caused by the influx of foreigners, the old national customs, pretty and poetical as many of them were, have for the most part been given up, and much simplicity and fun have vanished at the same time. Some of the old costumes occasionally appear on Shrove Tuesday or at the Carnival, but they are not so pretty as many of the Swiss costumes. A similar fate has befallen the old popular festivities. Who does not remember the

so-called Mastralia, or the feast when the new Landammann, or magistrate, took the oaths? Shortly after his election, the new magistrate was visited in his house and congratulated by all the electors, who flocked together in hundreds from the neighbouring villages, his house and those of his neighbours being arranged for the reception of his honoured guests. Coffee, biscuits, and other refreshments were provided in abundance, according to long-established usage. Nor was there any lack of old Valtelline wine of the best quality; and for years afterwards, people could tell what kind of wine they had drunk on this or that Landammann's day. At one o'clock the Landammann and his assistant, the Landschreiber or clerk, both in their official dress, came into the street, and mounted the horses which had been brought for them. On this signal a procession, which had already been forming in the village, began its march. A goodly troop of horsemen followed them at a respectful distance, their bridles and saddles gaily decorated, so that they shone and glittered in the sun. Then came the vehicles, one after the other, often more than a hundred in number; and lastly, at the end of the procession, crowds of men, women, and children on foot, for no one cared to stay at home on such a day as this. Slowly they went through village after village, until they arrived at Samaden or Zuz, at which places the swearing-in took place in alternate years. Guns were fired in token of welcome, as they arrived on the principal square. After a short patriotic speech, the retiring Landammann delivered up to his successor the insignia of office, the cloak, sword, and staff. The new magistrate made

another appropriate address to the people, and then swore by a solemn oath to administer the laws conscientiously. The people shouted loudly, the band struck up, and the solemnity was over. Finally, wine was handed round at the expense of the hero of the occasion, and all partook to their hearts' content. Although these two gentlemen did not hold their high office without pay, yet this was a joyful occasion, really a popular festivity, well calculated to awaken and encourage noble feelings of patriotism. How mean and prosaic, as compared with such a ceremony, appears the modern way of taking the vote by ballot, and so making an end of the whole matter! Almost the only old custom which remains unaltered is the children's festivity at the "Alpentladung." This takes place while many foreigners still remain in the district, viz., in the second half of September. At this time the cattle are driven down from the mountains, and the profits of the dairies are divided, and taken by the owners to their respective homes. With fluttering flags made of bright handkerchiefs or coloured paper, gaily decorated with fringe or snips of paper, the young people go to meet the laden waggons. The children are lifted up on to the piles of cheese and butter, and the procession starts again. The bright colours wave and flutter, and the children sing to a monotonous melody, "Evviva la bandera dell Alp N. N. Ju he!" or "Hurrah for the Alp . . .!" In this way they enter the village. Fathers, mothers, friends, and acquaintance await them with glad faces, all sympathizing with their innocent joy. The day usually ends with a dance of all the young company, on which occasion the herdsmen and dairymen

are greeted with many cheers, and also learn by experience the great difference between their cooling summer drink of cow's milk and mischievous Sasseller wine.

During the long winter, the Engadiner of yore delighted in sledging expeditions, and even now they are among the most delightful winter pastimes, although their character has changed. The display of vehicles and expensive harness, which is really an imposing sight, has indeed remained, but some original meaning is now often given to the procession. Let me tell of the Pontresina procession of sledges in 1869, which went through Samaden, Celerina, St. Moritz, and Campfèr to Silva Plana. It consisted of about thirty sledges, and bore this device: "Past and Present." And how was this contrast represented? The Past went first: old sledges, old harness, old costumes, dairymen carrying the plant melilot, with cream-bowls and butter-tubs, herdsmen with thick knotted sticks and wooden horns, packmen leading saddled pack-horses, peasants in short breeches, girls with the distaff which was their dowry. And the Present? Gentlemen with alpenstocks, and guides with rope and ice-axe, Englishmen with red guide-books under their arms, gentlemen with eyeglasses, ladies with chignons as large as baskets, gold-laced porters, black-coated waiters and white-aproned maids, civil landlords, with their right hands ready for a greeting, and a bill in the left,—all sitting in newly-built sledges. Not less amusing, and showing a great deal of wit and humour, was the Samaden procession on Shrove Tuesday, 1872, with about sixty sledges carrying the rattling, puffing engine of the Splügen Railway

which fell into the water, as well as the Krupp gun and Gambetta's air-balloon.

In former years the 1st of March used to bring a curious amusement for the school-children. They prepared a man of straw, put upon him a gaily-painted wooden head and a bright military uniform; a large shako and a long sword completed his equipment. This monster was called Pop Tschütschaiver—that is to say, Shrove Tuesday puppet. This Pop was now drawn by the school-boys on a little sledge from house to house. Whilst part of the armed band rushed into the house, the rest remained outside on the watch. The eldest of the party demanded all kinds of provisions, reciting a poem which contained the following passage:

Riz, Salziz e murtadellas
 E chastagnas, scha sun bellas
 Charn, liangias e charn d' pièrch,

CHORUS.

Vin ais il pü grand confiert.

The mistress of the house answered this speech with a present, consisting of sausages, chestnuts, rice, etc. The provisions collected in this way were made into some nice dishes, and the girls and the master were invited to the feast. But what had all this to do with Pop? On the same day, in the afternoon, a great assembly took place in one of the principal squares. Few of the inhabitants stayed away. The boys, carrying weapons, as in the morning, brought Pop, and formed a wide circle round him; an accuser got up, and accused the straw man at the bar of a long list of crimes. The decision of the judges was asked for, and they replied with one voice, "Pop is condemned to death." This

hard sentence was immediately carried out, and poor Pop's head fell beneath the executioner's sword, though certainly without bloodshed. The body and head were put into a box till the following year, when they were again used as a pretext for begging for sausages and chestnuts. To understand the meaning of this drama, it is necessary to know that the whole scene has reference to the expulsion of the old bailiffs, and that it was thereby intended to convey a warning against injustice and oppression, which popular justice was certain to avenge.

This game is no longer popular; but so as not to deprive the children of a holiday, they go round the village, singing, on the public places and in the houses, a few well-practised school songs. The head of every family gives them a franc or two, and the whole amount is spent in a supper for the children, or a dance, at which there is no lack of songs and recitations.

In the same way that children's minds and characters may be most truly judged by their choice of games and their behaviour in them, so the recreations and amusements of grown-up people show what is their state of intellectual culture. In this respect the state of the Engadine is very reassuring. Although in the summer every one goes about his business without paying attention to his neighbours, in the winter people assemble together for pleasant social recreation. In every commune there are singing societies, choirs of men and women, who devote a few evenings every week to practising beautiful songs, with a public performance of which they occasionally entertain their friends. Many an evening is agreeably and profitably spent in reading parties; and

companies of actors sometimes give representations, the popularity of such entertainments being shown by the great numbers who attend them. Nearly all the young men, and many of the older ones, belong to the shooting club, which practises regularly whenever the weather will allow. To be sure there is not wanting, here as everywhere, a large body of persons in want of amusement, who devote all their spare time to "Der liebe Jass."

Of late years, all the conditions of life in Engadine have altered so wonderfully and so quickly, that it is no wonder that older people find some difficulty in becoming used to them. Wide roads in every direction connect the Engadine with Switzerland and foreign countries; every day the mails convey passengers, letters, and luggage to and fro; the telegraph with the speed of lightning brings us quick intelligence of all important events. What was the country like fifty years ago? Rough roads, only passable for pack-horses, on which the modern traveller would fear to break his neck or legs, led over the wild mountain passes. The wanderer left the valley on foot with his knapsack on his back, and in the same manner he returned home. A messenger went every week, if he had time, to Chur, and collected from the various inns of the town letters for his return journey. In Ponte people were awaiting the news of all kinds which he brought, and paid on every letter about two *blozger* postage. In the year 1819, when a hay-waggon came for the first time over the Bernina pass, it was considered, as old people say, a greater wonder than the passage of the Pacific Railway over the Rocky Mountains at the present day.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.
THE HOTELS AND THEIR CHARGES.

It is only in recent times that foreigners have begun to frequent the Upper Engadine in such numbers. The marvels of nature which at the present day induce many thousands of persons to visit this Alpine valley were indeed there, ages ago, but the enchanter's hand was wanting to uncover them and bring them to light. Experienced people had many times tried in vain to turn the long-known mineral spring of St. Moritz into a source of health for the neighbourhood, and for mankind in general. At last, in the year 1858, the present physician of the baths, Dr. G. Brügger, and Herr C. von Flugi, succeeded, with the assistance of other citizens of the place, in inducing the commune of St. Moritz to spend a considerable sum of money in analyzing and testing a new mineral spring which was trickling out of the sand. This was the beginning of the movement which has led foreigners to visit the Upper Engadine in such great numbers. The result of the above-mentioned test was unexpectedly favourable, so that they were able with good hope to turn their attention to the old spring. Here also the result was surprising; for the mineral water had increased not

only in strength but in quantity. An analysis was shortly afterwards thoroughly performed by Drs. A. Planta and A. Kehulé, and the result proved incontestably that the mineral waters of St. Moritz are equal to the most powerful springs in Europe, and surpass most of them. Thereupon a company was formed, and an agreement was concluded with the commune for the use of the spring for fifty years. A spacious kurhaus was built, and a stream of invalids began to flow towards the baths of the Upper Engadine.

Almost at the same time, Dufour's map of Switzerland had come out, in which the extensive mountain and glacier system of the Upper Engadine was properly laid down. Herr Coaz, the inspector of the forests of Scaufs, (he is now at Berne as government inspector of forests,) who was well acquainted with the topography of this district, ascended many of the high peaks, conquered even Piz Bernina, the king of the Rhætian Alps, and by his written and spoken words directed the attention of tourists to this new field of action. One of the first consequences was that several members of the English Alpine Club, with many mountaineers of other lands, immediately paid the country a visit, and began to explore it. In consequence of their reports in newspapers and magazines, tourists began to frequent this Alpine valley. Very soon the old arrangements became insufficient to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of invalids and tourists; a much larger kurhaus was built, and the spirit of speculation seized upon several private persons. The Unter Engadine, Fluela, Bernina, and Albula roads were constructed at the expense of the canton, and the Upper Engadine was thus rendered

much more easy of access, whilst at the same time numbers of hotels and villas were built every year. In this way science, speculation, and the public spirit of the inhabitants have combined to give a great impulse to the prosperity of the Upper Engadine.

There is very great diversity in the hotels. Some of them are first-class establishments, scarcely if at all inferior to the grandest in Switzerland. They are provided with everything which the modern love of comfort requires, and that is saying a great deal in this mountain country, when it is considered how much many of the visitors require. Then there are more unpretending inns, with arrangements such as one would expect to find in second-class hotels; and there is not less difference between the various villas and lodging-houses. Nevertheless, in spite of all differences, it may with perfect truth be asserted that the proprietors and managers of both large and small establishments are desirous of satisfying their guests, by providing them with every possible comfort; they are indeed obliged to do so by the great amount of competition.

It is true that the charges are high; but I believe they are no higher than in great towns or other places of resort, where there are nothing like the same difficulties to overcome as among these mountains. However, no exorbitant charge should be overlooked or excused in this country. But consider how great is the labour of building, when all the materials, with the exception of stone and sand, have to be brought here across the mountains! Think what must be the cost of furniture and provisions, when they have to be brought to the Engadine, principally by road, from Chur,

Zurich, Paris, Vienna, Stuttgart, Milan, etc.! And how many things must be spoilt on the road! Consider that the season only lasts from two and a half to three months, and that in this short space of time the interest on the capital has to be made up, and the outlay for provisions, wages, repairs, taxes, etc., besides the support of the family for the rest of the year. In consideration of all this, no one ought to complain if, for the same accommodation as elsewhere, they have to pay as much, or even occasionally one or two francs a day more than in other countries, where great markets, manufactories, railways, and steamers are ready at hand. And, besides, here there are enjoyments such as no town or level country can give, and which no money can buy.

THE ENGADINE.

BY ED. BOSIO OF SCANFS.

Embosomed in the Grisons Alps,
The land to freedom dear,
There lies a vale so fair, so green,
I know not of its peer.
That peerless vale, so fair, so green,
Is our beloved Engadine.

There snow-fields dwell in lonely pride,
And glaciers ever bright,
And juicy meads, and forests cool
Where all day broods the night.
There lies the vale, no sooner seen
Than loved by all, my Engadine.

Through rocks and spreading plains, the Inn
Like a young hero speeds,
Where villages on either bank
Are strung like pearly beads.
Freedom and comfort dwell therein,
Oh, enviable Engadine !

There many a spring with blessing fraught
Comes to a joyous birth ;
Saint Moritz Bath, who knows not thee,
Thou sunbeam upon earth ?
What wonder if the world begin
To come in troops to Engadine !

Soon as the summer heats come on,
They stream from far and near,
From north and south, from east and west
And princes too are here.
It is as if a spell were in
The name of our fair Engadine.

If Alpine wonders are your quest,
If sick or sad you flee
To us for healing, not in vain
Your pilgrimage shall be :
Away, unwholesome medicine !
The cure for all is—Engadine.

To make thee fair, my Engadine,
Their heads the mountains rear,
The meadows smile, the lakes give back
The sky, as mirrors clear ;
The Alpine after-glow is thine ;
Yes, fair art thou, my Engadine !

Bright is the spirit of thy folk,
Hard-working, thrifty, clever ;
Steady and true to Fatherland,
Enduring bondage never.
Yes, free art thou, and strong, and keen,
My people of the Engadine !

The Engadiner on his vale
Like a fond lover doats ;
His native tongue sounds in his ear
Like the flute's liquid notes ;
And—dies he in a distant scene ?—
“Farewell,” he sighs, “sweet Engadine !”

Translated by W. G. H.

PART II.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE UPPER ENGADINE.

I. SILS (5,890 feet above the sea).

(Lat., Stabulum Silii.)

This is the nearest village of the Engadine to Maloja and the Bregaglia frontier. It may be thus divided:—

1. Sils-Baselgia is situated to the right of the Inn, not far from the place where it flows out of the lake of Sils, and close to the bridge. The village consists of a few old houses, and a little church, grey with age, which is probably the oldest in the neighbourhood. There is also a post-office and one inn, known as the Hotel de la Grande Vue.

2. Sils-Maria lies about half a mile off, at the edge of the plain, and its houses stand on both sides of the impetuous Fexbach, which has now been rendered harmless by means of barriers and dams in the ravine of Drög. Two good roads lead to the village from the main road; the first, coming from Silva Plana, traverses the wide plain above the Silva Plana lake, and leads to the Hotel Edelweiss, the other runs from Sils-Baselgia to the Hotel Alpenrose. Sils-Maria is in reality the chief town, and a

new church has been built here. The houses are for the most part neatly built in the new style, and their windows and gardens are enlivened by many bright-coloured flowers, both planted out and in pots. A few aspens, mountain ash trees, and willows have been planted in the gardens for ornament, and there is a cherry tree which has ripened a little fruit the last few years. Below the village is a little bird-cherry tree, the only one of its kind which grows wild in the Upper Engadine. There is a telegraph office and a meteorological station.

3. South-east of Sils-Maria lies the Fexthal, where houses and sheds, almost entirely built of wood and blackened by sun and rain, lie scattered about in the valley, some standing alone, others clustering in small groups. In the little church at Crasta (6,341 feet) service is held every third Sunday. The last group of houses is called Curtius (6,454 feet), and it is probably one of the most elevated spots in Europe that is inhabited all the year round.

The population of the whole commune amounts to 200 souls. The people are of a sociable disposition, and lead a quiet country life, keeping up the use of the Romansch language. Most of the villages of the Upper Engadine were burnt down by the imperial troops in the Swabian war, but Sils escaped destruction, so that in the parish archives there are some documents as old as the fifteenth century. The most ancient of them bears the date 1408, and the date of the little church-bell in St. Baselgia is 1446. On a wooded promontory in the lake of Sils stand a few old walls, the remains of a castle, to which the celebrated Rhetian historian Campell gives the name of Murum or Castlemur; but there is no

reliable information as to the purpose for which it was built. At Plaz, opposite Baselgia, are some dilapidated posts belonging to a mine which was worked in earlier days. Certain stakes which stand up out of the shallow parts of the Silser-see are often pointed out as the remains of lacustrine dwellings; they are to be investigated shortly. The results of the inquiry as to whether there are regular variations in the height of the water, are not yet known; this much seems to be certain, that the surface of the water does undergo certain changes several times a day.

The situation of Sils is picturesque and beautiful, lying as it does between the blue lakes of Sils and Silva Plana, surrounded by flowery meadows and bright green larch woods, with dazzling glaciers and grand mountain-chains in the background. Opposite the village on the left side of the valley stretches the Albula chain, with its steep grey ravines and bare peaks and ridges, such as P. Lunghino, Grevasalvas, Matardels, Lagrev, Mez, Crutscheröls. Quite at the head of the valley, to the right of the Maloja heights, appears the broad summit of Piz Margna, streaked with snow, followed by the Munt del Oro, P. Led, di Fora, Chapütsch, Tremoëia, Capütschin, Chüern, and Corvatsch, with Furschellas and the Chastellets lying in a wide curve, while the Fex and Fedoz glaciers are embedded in the deep recesses among them.

The drive to Sils from the lower villages is very pleasant. The omnibus goes every afternoon from St. Moritz, and returns at six o'clock. Sils is a very good object for an excursion, and also a pleasant place of residence, on account of its quiet sheltered situation, the

fresh air of the mountains and forests, and the pleasant little walks in the neighbourhood.

Physician—Dr. A. Coursin.

HOTELS.

1. Hotel Alpenrose (Chr. Nädig), greatly enlarged three years ago, commands a fine view of the mountains and lake ; it is approached from Sils-Baselgia.

Comfortable bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, and about sixty beds. Telegraph in the house. Carriages with one or two horses, on hire.

2. Hotel Edelweiss (Paul Zuan). First-class establishment on the right side of the Fexbach. A road leads to it from Silva Plana. Sunny situation and good view. Large bed-rooms and sitting-rooms. Sixty to seventy beds. Baths and douches. Arrangements have been made for the winter season.

3. Hotel de la Grandevue (Joh. Badrutt) is an old-fashioned gentleman's house, lately rebuilt and newly furnished, with a good view of the lake and the Fex glacier. The apartments are roomy, and the hotel is mostly frequented by families who wish to stay some time. About twenty beds. Meister Hnatek sells butterflies.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. Muot Maria, near Hotel Alpenrose, is a low wooded hill, with a splendid view over the village to the lakes and mountains. The ground is covered with a profusion of beautiful flowers : the sky-blue *Aquilegia Alpina* is the most conspicuous ; *Dryas octopetala*, *Rosa Alpina*, *Globularia cordifolia*, *Polemonium cæru-*

leum, *Viola Zoysii*, *Gentiana lutea*, *G. punctata*, *G. Charpentieri*, *G. acaulis*, *G. brachyphylla*, *Paris quadri-
folia*, several *saxifrages*, *orchideæ* and *compositæ* grow
there also most luxuriantly. A footpath leads to this
hill from H. Alpenrose in three minutes.

2. Crastas, at the lower end of the village, to the
right of the Fexbach. Here there are pleasant cool
walks and seats; the view is very lovely. Entrance by
Hotel Edelweiss. (Five to ten minutes.)

3. Laret, a wooded hill behind the village, at the
entrance of the Fexthal. The view is wonderfully fine
looking towards the Fex glacier and its surrounding
mountains. It may be reached in twenty minutes by
a good path from behind H. Alpenrose, or by the car-
riage road which begins near the bridge.

4. Chasté is the name of a little promontory in the
lake of Sils, commanding a view of the Maloja, and
the Fedoz and Fex mountains. Several rare species of
carex are found in one or two boggy spots. A footpath
leads here in twenty-five minutes from H. Grandevue
or H. Alpenrose, going through the meadows.

5. To the gorge of Drög and Platta, the first group
of houses in the Fexthal (twenty-five minutes). From
H. Edelweiss by the bridge, through the meadows and
into the valley. After five minutes, a little larch wood
is reached, through which the path leads in zigzags
to a terrace, from whence there is a good view. This
is a much-frequented walk, and there is a great
abundance of flowers. *Rhododendron hirsutum* and
R. intermedium, *Pyrola minor* and *P. rotundifolia*,
Salix reticulata, *Orchis suaveolens*, *Atragene Alpina*,
the three native species of aconite, *Thalictrum minus*

and *T. aquilegifolium*, *Primula viscosa*, several kinds of saxifrage, beautiful ferns: *Woodsia hyperborea*, *Cystopteris montana*, and *Asplenium viride*, etc. A somewhat dangerous path leads along the torrent to the dam. From Plattas there is a wonderful view. The walk may be prolonged as far as the little church of Crasta, and back by the left side of the torrent through Laret. In Rungger's house there is an old room the ceiling of which is decorated with the Salis coat of arms, beautifully carved.

6. Muott' ota is the name given to the lower slopes of the range of mountains and hills between the valleys of Fex and Fedoz, commanding a beautiful view of the valley. A steep zigzag path leads in about three-quarters of an hour from the little church at Crasta to the top.

7. Plaz (twenty minutes), a wooded terrace surmounting a long rocky cliff opposite Hotel Grandevue; it is approached by a new footpath. From here the Fex glacier, and the snow-mountains surrounding it, look specially beautiful. A very dilapidated post marks the site of an ancient mountain dwelling.

8. The footpath to Jslas and Maloja along the right bank of the lake of Sils. The footpath is decidedly rough, but the excursion abounds in beautiful views. (An hour and a half to two hours' moderate walking.) Go from H. Alpenrose towards the lake; a well-trodden footpath leads through the hay-fields; afterwards there are rocks. Towards Maloja the ground is covered far and wide with rhododendrons. You may return by the highroad to Sils-Baselgia in an hour and a half.

9. To the heights of Grevasalvas and Blauca.

Follow the Maloja road from Baselgia for about half an hour, as far as the first meadows to the right of the road. From thence it is an easy climb to the top; bird's-eye view of the Fedoz valley and glacier; extensive peat bog, where several rare species of *Carex* may be found.

10. The hill of Marmoré, an hour's ascent, is the finest of all the excursions in the neighbourhood of Sils. It is at the foot of the Corvatsch. Starting from the Edelweiss hotel, and going among the gardens and past a rock, you reach a tolerably good road, which must be followed as far as the beginning of the forest, winding steeply up the hill. The first footpath on the right must be avoided. The stone quarry is soon reached where the new footpath, leading to the summit, begins. A very fine view is now revealed: the chain of lakes with their surrounding villages, the whole of the Upper Engadine as far down as Madulein, the Albula chain as far as Griatschouls above Zuz, are seen at one glance; the Fex glacier appears to lie almost at one's feet. Although the road is not hard to find, it would perhaps be as well to take some child as a guide.

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Glacier expeditions on the Fex and Fedoz glaciers.
2. By Silva Plana and Fuorcla Surlej to the Corvatsch (see Pontresina), about five and a half hours' ascent, and four hours' descent. A more difficult route is by the Fex thal.
3. By Silva Plana to Piz Surlej, five hours and a half up and four down.
4. To Piz della Margna, four hours up and three down.

Water laid on throughout the house with taps in the passages and on the roof; baths in the house; carriages for driving out. Post-horses are changed here, and refreshments may be taken during the fifteen minutes' halt. About eighty beds.

2. Zum wilden Mann (Heinz), on the principal square, a small hotel, lately rebuilt and newly furnished. This inn will suit any one who does not require many comforts, or care for a large table-d'hôte, but prefers plain nourishing food, a good bed, and moderate charges. Pension and lodging six francs.

3. Pension Tschumpert, on the highroad, at the upper end of the village. This is a new hotel, in an open situation with a fine view. Good bed-rooms and sitting-rooms.

4. Haus Rizzi (Maler Rizzi), at the lower end of the village, in a fine open situation, with good bed-rooms and small private sitting-rooms. Breakfast and supper are provided in the house.

EXCURSIONS—1. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. Pignia, a thinly-wooded hill behind Hotel Post. The view is very lovely of the lakes and the chain of mountains beyond: the Fedozerberge, Corvatsch, Atlas, Surlej, and Rosatsch. (Five minutes.)

2. To Crestalta, a much-frequented restaurant on a high rocky hill, partly covered with trees, which rises almost perpendicularly to a considerable height out of the lake of Campfêr. One way to reach it is by taking a little boat to the foot of the rock, or else the wooden bridge between the two lakes must be crossed, then turn to the left by a footpath through the meadows,

and ascend the hill in a quarter of an hour by a well-contrived footpath. From the top the walk may be prolonged as far as Punt da Sela, at the lower end of the lake of Campfêr, and then on to St. Moritz Bad or Campfêr. The view from Crestalta is probably more grand and picturesque than that from any of the other restaurants. Smooth lakes, reflecting the surrounding landscape, pretty villages, flowery meadows, scattered groves, and long reaches of forest, with a range of gigantic peaks and dazzling glaciers in the background. (Twenty-five minutes.)

3. The hill of Crapalv and Seglia, on either side of the Surlej Hof, are quiet sheltered places with views over the lakes to Maloja, and into the Julier valley. There is a strange contrast between the morning and evening view, in consequence of the difference of light.

4. Il crap d'Ischêl, a high rock above the Julier gorge; from some points the view down into the abyss is very striking. The Julier valley may be visited from here. (Fifteen minutes.)

5. To Alp Surlej. The brook may be crossed near Hof Surlej, and a mountain road leads thence to the huts. The valley and the Albula chain are splendidly seen from a hill behind them. (One hour.)

6. To the dam behind Surlej, and the tunnel, which is about 260 feet in length. The torrent, which used frequently, in former times, to devastate the fields, having thus been cleverly diverted, has now become harmless. There is a pretty waterfall where it comes out of the cavern. (Forty minutes.)

7. The path through the shady woods along the Silva Plana lake to Sils, is a pleasant afternoon's walk. There

is no difficulty in finding the way, if you make as straight as possible for your destination.

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Piz Surlej, about four hours' ascent. Saddle horses can be taken as far as the Fuorcla; after that there is a proper footpath. There is said to be a fine view from this point, the most splendid object being the Bernina group and its glaciers, but I am unable to give an exact description.

2. Piz Corvatsch is four and a half hours' walk, and the ascent is thus shorter from here than from Pontresina. Horses can go as far as the Fuorcla. (For further description, see Pontresina.)

3. Piz Julier is one of the most difficult mountains to climb, and can only be undertaken by experienced mountaineers, under the direction of the best guides.

4. For other mountain and glacier expeditions in the Bernina group, see Sils.

5. Over Fuorcla Surlej to the Roseg valley and Pontresina. It is a good plan to descend from the Fuorcla to Alpôta, on the right, where the Roseg glacier, with all its ramifications, and the mountains standing round it, are most grandly seen. Six to seven hours. (See Pontresina.)

For drives, see Part III.

III. CAMPFÊR (5,975 feet).

Half an hour's walk down the valley from Silva Plana, where the Suvretta torrent issues from a deep gorge, lies the little village of Campfêr among the hills and forests. It is about a quarter of an hour's walk from St.

Moritz Bad ; the situation is very sunny, and the views beautiful, for there is a pleasant variety of meadows and woods, hills, rocks, and lovely Alpine lakes. The village is sheltered from the north and east winds by a wooded ridge, which runs down from the mountains to the Inn, not far from the houses.

The little village is not an independent commune either for political or financial purposes, but it belongs partly to St. Moritz and partly to Silva Plana. The Suvretta torrent, which flows through it, forms the boundary line. Some persons say that the name of Campfer comes from an iron mine (*campus ferri*) which existed in the vicinity, but there is no historical ground for their assumption, nor have any traces been found in the neighbourhood which would lead one to suspect the existence of an ancient mine. As soon as the bridge over the Suvretta torrent is passed, the road divides, the right branch, descending rather steeply among the houses leads to the "Bad," while the left branch goes straight on, ascending gradually to the village of St. Moritz. Throughout the summer the mails always take the lower line, while other vehicles keep to the higher and shorter road. Invalids and families very often stay here for the whole summer; tourists and passers-by come but seldom. In fine weather invalids are able to walk to the mineral spring ; it is a very pleasant walk, in the pure bracing air. If the weather is not favourable, they either drive to the "Bad," or send for the water.

HOTELS.

1. Hotel Julierhof (J. Müller), a first-class hotel, new, elegant, and comfortably arranged, with a large dépend-

ance. There are large bed-rooms, commanding fine views, and good sitting-rooms. Telegraph office. Eighty beds.

2. Hotel Campfêr (Andrew Melcher), is also a new, elegant, and comfortably arranged hotel, with a fine view of the mountains and lakes. Good-sized bed-rooms and sitting-rooms; fifty beds. Near the house there stands a little cherry tree. Tonduri's Bank has a branch establishment here.

3. Haus Cazin has about fifteen good rooms, newly furnished.

4. Haus Meuli (Geschwister), also contains fifteen comfortable rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. Alpina is a restaurant about fifteen minutes' walk from the village, at the upper edge of the forest; a narrow road leads to it out of the main road. I cannot do better than quote Lechner's words about this view: "The view looking back on Campfêr, Silva Plana, and the lakes, as far as Sils-Maria, is indescribably beautiful. A wooded tongue of land juts out into the water, and the eye is arrested by groves of arves and larches, flowery meadows, rocks, and glaciers, the Margna being the most prominent peak. It is an exquisite landscape—a perfect picture, wanting nothing but a frame."

2. Crestalta, a restaurant on the rock opposite. Go across the Punt da Sela, at the lower end of the Campfêr lake. (For further information, see Silva Plana and St. Moritz.)

3. The Johannisberg, also across Punt da Sela. (See St. Moritz.)

4. The Restaurant of Ober-Alpina; go first to Alpina

No. 1, then through the meadows along the edge of the forest in the direction of St. Moritz. It is twenty minutes' walk from No. 1. (See St. Moritz.)

5. Alp Giop. It is an hour and a half's walk through the meadows up to the chalet (see St. Moritz), a very pleasant afternoon's walk.

6. To Val Suvretta. A good footpath leads along the left side of the valley to the meadows and Alps. This excursion is much to be recommended to botanists; they may find *Cerastium Alpinum*, *Aronicum Clusii*, *Oxytropis Halleri*, *Senecio carniolicus*, *Artemisia Mutelina*, *Geum reptans*, *Viola Zoysii*, *Saxifraga planifolia*, *stenopetala*, *bryoides*, *Seguieri*, *Eritrichium nanum*. *Ranunculus glacialis* is remarkably plentiful, and bears very large flowers. The valley is rich in gentians.

7. A footpath leads past Hof Albana, through the forest, and past a projecting rock, to the Julier-thal.

8. A delightful walk, especially in the cool of the morning or evening, is along the highroad to St. Moritz. The view down on the "Bad" and its surroundings, with all its fashion and gaiety, then the lake of St. Moritz, and the mountains on all sides, is quite charming.

9. The Spuonda wood is five minutes' walk below the village on the way to the "Bad;" a few seats have been placed here.

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Through Val Suvretta to the Bevers valley. (See Bevers.)

2. Piz Nair, Julier, Corvatsch, Surlej, Fuorcla Surlej. (See St. Moritz and Silva Plana.)

For drives, see Part III.

IV. ST. MORITZ (6,050 feet).

This is the most elevated village in the Upper Engadine, 110 feet higher than the Maloja pass. The population is over 400. The situation is very sunny, and sheltered from the north wind; lying high up on the slope, the village is also quite protected from the disagreeable wind which sometimes blows through the valley along the chain of lakes. The view is very fine. The land lies like a deep basin, the bottom of which is almost entirely filled by the St. Moritz lake, which takes the shape of a long square. One side is clothed with flowery meadows, gently sloping upwards, whilst a thick dark forest of arves and pines, mingled with a few scattered larches, covers the opposite bank, and extends far up the side of Piz Rosatsch; the lower end of the lake is shut in by rocky hills, partly covered with bright green larch woods. The distant view takes in the Bregaglia mountains, as well as those of the Lower Engadine, the most prominent peaks being the well-known Piz Languard to the east, and the precipitous Piz Julier to the west.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries St. Moritz was much resorted to as a place of pilgrimage by the Italians and eastern Swiss. The family of Flugi v. Aspermont belonged to St. Moritz, which counts among its members several persons celebrated in the history of the country, two bishops of Chur, and, in later times, Conradin v. Flugi, a distinguished poet both in the Romansch and German languages. The old family house, like most of the old buildings in the place, has put on a modern front since the great influx of foreign visitors. A considerable number of new buildings have sprung up within the last twenty years.

St. Moritz has risen to great fame through its mineral waters. Its medicinal springs are no doubt of great repute, but many cures are also due to the pure bracing mountain air and the favourable summer climate. But it is not only invalids who frequent St. Moritz; most of the visitors are persons who like fashionable life, or who are fond of spending their holiday among the mountains. St. Moritz Bad is the centre of all this gaiety and bustle.

Several books have been published treating of this famous mineral spring, its history, analysis, employment, etc., as well as the geographical, geological, and climatic conditions of the place. I here refer the reader to the most valuable of these works, as I consider—an exhaustive pamphlet, entitled, “Der Kurort St. Moritz und seine Eisensäuerlinge,” by Dr. Aug. Husemann, Prof. at Chur, 1874.

Besides this, the following works, new and old, may be mentioned :—

1. Morell, chemische Untersuchungen, etc. Berne, 1788.
2. Wettstein J. U. Skizzen über die berühmte Sauerquelle bei St. Moritz. Chur, 1819.
3. Capeller und Kaiser, Dr. J. A., die Mineralquellen zu St. Moritz, etc. Chur, 1826.
4. Von Planta, Dr. A., and Kehulé, Dr. A., Chemische Untersuchung der Heilquelle zu St. Moritz. Chur, 1856.
5. Moosmann, Dr. Ch., die Bestandtheile, Wirkung, Gebrauch, etc. Chur, 1856.
6. Binet-Heutsch, J. L. ; Les Alpes de la Haute Engadine. Genève, 1859.
7. Meyer-Ahrens, Dr., St. Moritz im Oberengadin, etc. Zürich, 1860.

8. Brügger, Dr. Chr. Gr., Osträthishe Studien zur Geschichte des Badelebens. Zürich, 1863.

9. Sigmund, Prof. Dr. C., Der Hochalpenkurort St. Moritz. Wien, 1864.

10. Valerio, Dr. G. Le Terme di St. Moritz nell' alta Engadina. Torino, 1865.

11. Lee, Edwin ; The Principal Baths of Switzerland, etc. London, 1865.

12. V. Flugi Conr. St. Moritz, Einst und Jetzt, etc. Chur, 1868.

13. Burney Yeo, Dr. J. ; Notes of a Season at St. Moritz. London, 1870.

14. Jaccoud, Prof. Dr. S., La station medicale de St. Moritz. Paris, 1873.

The great and widespread celebrity of this watering-place is quite of modern date, although the spring has been well known for centuries. But in a few years it has developed with giant strides. A few statistics will best show this :—

	1863.		1873.
Number of invalids ...	640	...	1,387
Baths used ...	10,783	...	19,884
Bottles exported ...	63,556	...	105,188

20,905 beds were let in the Kurhaus during the three months of the season. There are eighty baths, besides others of a more luxurious nature, and douches. They are mostly made of arve wood, though some are of metal; the former are the best for this climate. Bathing goes on from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. The spring is visited between 7 and 10 o'clock a.m., but individuals can take the waters at any time they like best; meanwhile the

"Karlsbader-Kapelle" plays on the Kurplatz. From St. Moritz village to the "Bad," there is a regular omnibus service; between 7 and 12 o'clock omnibuses start from both ends every twenty minutes; fare, fifty cents. In the afternoon one omnibus goes from the "Bad" through St. Moritz village to Samaden, a second to Pontresina, and a third from the village, through the "Bad," to Sils-Maria. Carriages with one or two horses, on hire, stand ready in great numbers on the Kurplatz; in the village, the landlords of the hotels can provide the carriages that are required; tariffs are put up in all the hotels. Guides, saddle-horses, and berg-wagens are generally ordered at Pontresina; it is best to order them beforehand at one of the hotels.

In the numerous stalls of the Trinkhalle, on the Kurplatz, and in the various shops of the village, visitors will find all they require, and also articles of luxury, photographs, Alpine plants, bouquets of fresh edelweiss, etc.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Brügger, the physician of the Baths, residing in the Kurhaus, has practised since 1847.

Dr. Berry: in the morning at Villa Beausite, at other times at Villa Berry in the village. 1857.

Dr. Biermann, residing in the Hotel du Lac. 1874.

Dr. Drummond, in Hotel Kulm. 1872.

The complaint is often heard that the charges at St. Moritz are too high. I have before shown how impossible it is in the Upper Engadine to keep the charges very low. But it cannot be denied that some persons have made use of the great demand for rooms in the height

of the season, in a way that cannot be justified. But since the erection of so many new buildings, it can hardly occur again that visitors should be obliged to take up their abode in places where they are overcharged. There are a number of hotels having a good connection and a good reputation, such as Hotel Veraguth, Wettstein, Gartmann, Post, Pension St. Moritz, etc., whose charge for pension (without wine), lodging and attendance, is seven to nine francs, eight to nine francs, and eight to ten francs (according to the apartments), and still less in June and September. Very luxuriously furnished first-class hotels of course charge more. Prices vary very much in the lodging-houses, according to the size and furniture of the rooms, the story they are on, the view, etc. Rooms can be had at two and a half to four francs, with good beds, etc., at Val. Jörimann's and other places; at three to five francs per bed in the beautiful Villa Steffanie, Maison Tognoni, Maison Pidermann, and most of the others.

Of course, here as everywhere, exceptional prices are charged for the more expensively furnished bed-rooms and sitting-rooms.

HOTELS AND VILLAS.

They are naturally divided into the following groups :

GROUP I.—THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE VILLAGE.

1. Hotel Engadiner-Kulm (Joh. Badrutt). First-class hotel, in an extremely fine situation, with a splendid view. Good *dépendances*. Very comfortable in every respect. Luxurious sitting-rooms and bed-rooms, with 180 beds. Princely families have often spent the season

here. The hotel is constantly being enlarged. (Herr Badrutt has a large collection of old Rhaeto-Romansch and classical books, antiquities, old engravings, oil paintings, and furniture. Some of these articles are for sale.)

2. Pension Peter (Mdm. Peter), near the Hotel Kulm ; very good view. About forty-five beds.

3. Maison Pidermann (Joh. Pidermann), opposite Hotel Kulm ; the view is limited ; breakfast and supper, with tea, in the house. About twenty-five beds.

4. Pension Strettel (Vedova Luzi), on a hill commanding a good view, not far from the Kulm ; breakfast and supper, with tea, are provided. Twelve beds.

5. Café-restaurant Reinatsch (Chr. Donaz), beyond Hotel Kulm, not far from the Roman Catholic Church ; splendidly situated. Breakfast and supper in the house ; coffee always ready in the restaurant, and hot and cold dishes. Twelve beds.

GROUP II.—THE OLD VILLAGE.

Here are situated the following old hotels, which have been lately done up. They all provide table-d'hôte ; the views are for the most part restricted ; they all have public and private sitting-rooms, reading-rooms, etc. :—

1. Hotel zur Post (J. Josty), Post and Telegraph Office ; forty-five beds.

2. Hotel and Pension Wettstein (Rud. Wettstein) ; thirty-two beds.

3. Hotel and Pension Veraguth (Joh. Veraguth) ; fifty beds.

4. Pension Gartmann (Präs. B. Gartmann) ; forty-five beds.

5. Pension St. Moritz (Rom. Gaudenz) ; thirty beds.

PRIVATE LODGINGS.

- Madame Giov. Melcher; twenty beds.
Madame Eva Melcher; thirty beds.
Herr Val Jörimann; twenty-two beds.
Herr Barth. Robbi; ten beds.
Maison Hartmann (Steph. Hartmann); twenty beds.

GROUP III.—THE NEW QUARTER.

At the lower end of the village there are many new buildings, both hotels and villas; they are all in open situations, with splendid views.

1. Hotel Bernet (Joh. Bernet), a large, new, first-class hotel with a *dépendance*. Several good private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms. Eighty beds.

2. Pension Suisse (Caratsch and Roussette), a small, elegant, first-class hotel, with *dépendance*. Forty beds.

These two hotels are in a good situation, and are furnished with restaurants, to which the visitors staying in the neighbouring villas usually come for table-d'hôte.

In the following villas only breakfast and supper, with tea, are provided:—

1. Villa Beaurivage (Chr. Rungger), on a hill below Hotel Kulm. Six sitting-rooms and forty-five beds.

2. Maison Flugi-Gugelberg; sitting-rooms and forty-five beds.

3. Villa Joos (H. Joos); sitting-rooms and thirty beds.

4. Villa Berry, with *dépendance* (Dr. Berry); forty beds.

5. Maison Tognoni (E. Tognoni); twenty-five beds.

6. Villa Steffani; four sitting-rooms and forty beds.
 7. Maison Schmidt (Mich. Schmidt); eighteen beds.
 8. Maison Kübler (Sattler Kübler); twenty-five beds.
- (All the above-mentioned villas have a few private sitting-rooms.)

GROUP IV.

About 650 feet from the new quarter, on the road leading down to the "Bad," in a good situation, there stands a fine block of buildings, containing—

1. Hotel Belvedere (J. A. Pradella); table-d'hôte provided; thirty beds. The two wings form—
2. Maison Perini (C. Perini); thirty beds.
3. Maison Caviezel (Johs. Caviezel); thirty beds. Only breakfast and supper are provided here. Visitors usually go out to the neighbouring Hotel Belvedere for table-d'hôte.

GROUP V.

Between the English church and the new iron bridge over the Inn are the following new hotels and villas, all in an open situation and commanding a good view:—

1. Hotel du Lac. (Gust. Arras, manager.) A large first-class joint-stock establishment, with magnificent saloons and luxurious bed-rooms, numerous balconies and terraces. Very comfortable in every respect. 240 beds.
2. Hof St. Moritz (P. Tschärner), near the Hotel du Lac, with cheerful bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, terraces and gardens (a first-class hotel); about seventy beds.
3. Pension Riedy (Jul. Riedy), close to the Hotel du Lac. Table-d'hôte. Three sitting-rooms and forty beds.

4. Maison Bernhard. Apartments to let. Twenty beds.

5. Maison Jörimann (Gd. Jörimann). Apartments to let. Twenty beds.

6. Pension Flütsch (Joh. Flütsch). Breakfast and supper in the house, and dinners if required, but no table-d'hôte. Twenty-five beds.

7. Pension Narold (Nic. Narold). Table-d'hôte and restaurant, near the Hotel du Lac. Private sitting-rooms and forty beds.

8. Hotel Bellevue (Joint Stock Company Hotels Réunis); elegant and luxurious. Courtyard with a flight of stairs. Four sitting-rooms; good dining-room; several balconies; large terrace gardens, with a fountain; four covered terraces; thirteen rooms with balconies; two large *dépendances*.

GROUP VI.—THE KURHAUS AND ITS VICINITY.

1. The Kurhaus (manager, Präz. Beeli) is a very large establishment, belonging to a company. It is provided with every comfort. Dining-room for 400 people, ball-room, ladies' drawing-room, music-room, coffee and billiard-rooms, library, and band of music. Near by is the handsome large Trinkhalle, the bathing establishment, shops, coach-houses, stables, etc. There is, besides, a garden with a fountain, a post and telegraph office, and a resident physician. 350 beds.

2. Hotel Victoria (Thomas Fanconi, proprietor of the Hotel Bernina at Samaden), a splendid, grand, first-class hotel, at the lower end of the Kurgarten; very open situation and fine view. Magnificent saloons, bed-rooms, and sitting-rooms; large courtyard; nume-

rous balconies. Very comfortable in every respect. Twelve private sitting-rooms, and 180 beds.

3. Maison Pidermann-Brügger. Near Hotel Victoria, with a good view. Breakfast and supper, with tea, provided in the house. Forty-five beds.

4. Villa Beausite (Dr. Berry); fine view. Breakfast and supper, with tea. Twenty beds.

5. Villa Meyer (Meyer Sutter).

ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES.

Graubündner Kantonalbank, F. and E. Tognoni.

Bank für Graubünden : J. Bernet.

Bank Salis and Co. : Pension Suisse.

Bank Tondüri : Post.

Office for the transmission of goods : F. and E. Tognoni.

Confectionery, artificial mineral waters : F. and E. Tognoni.

Millinery : in the village, Debernardi ; at the "Bad," Voneschen.

Boots and shoes, tourists' requisites, etc., Guanella, in the village ; Lareida, shoemaker, near the Hotel du Lac.

Sartoria Milanese : J. Lodi, in the village.

Valtelline wine for exportation : R. Wettstein.

Confectionery : Pension Suisse.

Alpine plants (dried), herbaria, albums with plants arranged by M. Caviezel of Pontresina, to be had of Herr Meyer in the Gallery, close to the Post Office.

DRIVES, WALKS, EXCURSIONS.

It is wonderfully lively here during the short season, for the greater number of the guests are in full health and enjoyment of life, and even those who are somewhat

ailing cannot long withstand the general rush of pleasure and activity, but are carried away with the stream. Groups of foreigners are seen engaged in the most earnest discussion, and from their eager gesticulations might be supposed to be in consultation about the most important business. But they are only arranging an excursion together to some place in the neighbourhood, or planning a longer expedition, or discussing the ascent of a mountain. Then, if the weather be favourable, the dawn has hardly tinged the mountain peaks with a purple glow, before many parties set forth, bent on carrying their plans into execution. The departure of the mountaineers is announced by a loud clatter of iron-shod alpenstocks, and the tramp of heavy boots on the pavement. The rattle of carriages and chaises soon begins, and the place becomes more and more lively as the day wears on. Soon after midday all the hundreds of carriages which stand on hire on the Kurplatz and in all parts of the village are engaged, and from that time till late at night there is a constant coming and going, and driving backwards and forwards. (Herr J. Badrutt, Hotel Kulm, in 1874 had the vehicles passing his door in one day counted, and there were no fewer than 870.) Every one wishes to enjoy to the utmost the short time of his stay here, and so there is a constant rushing to and fro, to villages and restaurants, by roads and footpaths, hills and forests, and over the mountains, glaciers, and lakes, so that one might imagine the Upper Engadine to be a great garden in which some joyful festivity takes place every day.

The drives most worth taking in the Upper Engadine

are given in Part III., to which the reader may refer. The following arrangement is perhaps the most convenient for St. Moritz :

1. Drives *a* : those which occupy the whole day.
2. „ *b* : „ „ „ half a day.

DRIVING EXPEDITIONS FOR THE WHOLE DAY.

1. To the Bernina Hospice, unquestionably the best and most interesting of all the excursions.
2. The Rosegthal, and the excursions from it (see Pontresina).

DRIVING EXPEDITIONS FOR HALF A DAY.

1. Maloja and Sils Maria. The drive to Sils takes about an hour; to Maloja, an hour and a half. Probably no other valley contains so much that is picturesque and grand. The broad highroad passes through the pleasant villages of Campfêr and Silva Plana. With every fresh step, new and charming views are unfolded to the eye. The wild rocks and flowery meadows, interspersed with bright green trees, wooded slopes, etc., throw their enchanted reflections on the lakes, which are now bright as a mirror, now dark green or bright blue. The eye passes on to the dazzling white glaciers of Fex and Fedoz, and admires the vast height and grotesque forms of the peaks which pierce the blue sky. These belong to the great mountains which form the buttresses and spurs of the Bernina group. (For further information, see the descriptions of Sils and Silva Plana.) At last the Maloja Kulm is reached. In front of the hotel on a rocky eminence is the Belvedere, from which can be seen the wonderful turns and windings (sixteen in number)

by which the road descends the fearfully steep declivity to Val Bregaglia. Far in the distance stretches Val Duana, with its lateral valley extending towards the Septimer. To the right of this valley rise Piz Maroz and Piz della Duana; in the background is seen the Gletscherhorn, above Bergalga-Alp in Avers, and to the left the Forcellino. To the right, high above our point of view, rises Piz Lunghino, whilst up the valley to the left, near the Muretto Col, appears the glacier-covered Piz del Forno (erroneously named Mont del Oro on Dufour's map).

Maloja-Kulm is a little inn, in which hot and cold viands are to be had at any time, and there are also a few bed-rooms to let. Whilst dinner or coffee is being prepared, there will be time for a walk in the neighbourhood. People often go to see the beautiful waterfall of the Ordlegna torrent, or else walk towards Cavlocchio. The neighbourhood is rich in various kinds of *carex* and ferns; *Lilium bulbiferum*, *Paradisica liliastrium*, *Centaurea phrygia*, *Senecio paludosus*, *Achillea macrophylla*, flower in the hayfields. Alpenrosen cover the slopes in rich profusion, and a white variety is occasionally found. This place is a good head-quarters for mountaineers. Ascents of the Disgrazia mountains, and expeditions upon the glaciers which lie among them, can be very well made from here. There is a way over the Muretto pass to the Malenco thal, from whence several glacier passes lead to Pontresina. (See Pontresina.)

In returning, a diversion is often made to visit Sils-Maria (see Sils), or this village may be made the object of another day's drive.

2. To the Morteratsch glacier. (See Pontresina.)

3. To Pontresina, with a visit to the Pontresina gorge, which is different from anything else in the Engadine. (See Pontresina.)

4. For other drives—Guardaval, Zuz, Albula, etc.—see Part III.

A great many boats are kept in readiness for those who wish to go on the St. Moritz lake. Excursions are sometimes made on the water by night.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. To the Meierei or Acla, at the lower end of the lake; a beautiful, cool, shady walk along the water's edge. Here there is a much-frequented restaurant, where coffee, milk, whipped cream, wine, beer, etc., are to be had. Tables are set out in the open air. The view over the lake to St. Moritz is very lovely; of the Albula chain are seen—P. Albana, Julier, P. Nair, Saluver, Traisfluors, P. Ot, and P. Padella, and Piz Languard looking back. The walk may be continued by the new footpath over the hill, to the fall of the Inn at the lower end of the lake, and thence to the village. From the bridge over the Inn, the double mountain Trubinesca may be seen above the Maloja, and the invincible P. Badile with the Dent del Lupo to the right. The waterfall is very fine. In starting from the village, it is better to take this walk the reverse way. The path over the hill is pleasanter than that through the meadows along the lake, and it is also more sheltered. From the "Bad" people often go and return in a boat (twenty to thirty minutes).

2. To Crestalta. Go along the highroad towards Campfär; and ten minutes beyond the Kurhaus, on

reaching the Suvretta torrent, turn off to the left. Cross the Inn by the bridge called Punt da Sela, then turn to the right towards the lake, and the restaurant will be reached in twenty minutes by an easy zigzag path—(see *Silva Plana*)—(thirty minutes).

3. To Alpina, beyond Campfêr (thirty minutes). Starting from the Kurhaus, cross the Inn, then turn to the right, up the hill through the larch woods, to the upper road, whence a wide footpath leads to the restaurant. From the village go along the highroad for fifteen minutes as far as the above-mentioned footpath. (See Campfêr.)

4. To the Ober-Alpina (thirty to forty-five minutes). From the village start by a field-path along the right bank of the stream, past a beautiful waterfall, then by a good path through the forest to the restaurant. In the afternoon it is almost entirely in shade. From the "Bad," walk to the English church, and thence up a steep hill by the new path, crossing the upper road. The chief view is down the valley, but it is quite worth while to ascend the nearest hill above the little inn, so as to overlook the upper lakes.

5. The Kurhügel. A good footpath leads from behind the Kurhaus, in twenty minutes, through the forest to the top of the hill. The view is quite charming on a calm morning, for then all the country is most beautifully reflected in the green waters of the lake.

6. The Johannisberg. Start from behind the Kurhaus, and walk straight on towards the forest; soon the road begins to go more steeply uphill. In about forty minutes a point is reached from whence a splendid view is seen. The view towards Maloja is quite enchanting when the light and shade are favourable.

7. Muottas-Laret, on the Celerina Alp, is the best worth doing of all the shorter excursions round St. Moritz. Start from Hotel Kulm, and go up through the hayfields; a good footpath leads to the chalet in thirty minutes. Keep to the right when the road divides, ten minutes after leaving the Kulm. Leave the chalet on the right, and follow the well-marked cattle track for about ten minutes, then turn to the left up the hill, going over a few rocks. The view from the top is splendid: up the valley the chain of lakes is seen, below all the villages as far as Scanfs, and in front the valley of Pontresina, which is hardly so well seen from any other point. Piz del Teo and Piz di Sena, near Poschiava, show their heads above the depression which marks the summit of the Bernina pass. Behind, and apparently close at hand, stand the menacing forms of P. Julier, Nair, Saluver, Traisfluors, Padella, and Cresta Mora beyond. Good botanical specimens may be found. A footpath might very easily be made to this magnificent point of view.

8. Alp Giop (one hour). About ten minutes above Hotel Kulm, which is the starting-point, take the turn to the left. It leads for the most part through flowery meadows and pastures to the Alp. The Julier, Corvatsch, Fex, and Fedoz mountains look particularly well from here, the Surlej and Rosatsch appearing to be close at hand. The highest peaks of the Bernina group are seen above the Fuorcla Surlej. Of course a great extent of the chain of lakes is also seen from here.

9. To Pontresina (one hour and a half). From the Acla, walk towards the dark Stätzer See, and follow the

wide path through the wood, as far as the pathway which turns off between the edge of the forest and the upper shore of the lake. About opposite the middle of the lake, turn to the left towards the forest. The path is very good all the way, and the walk under the cool shade of the fine Arves is the pleasantest in all the district.

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Piz Surlej. Either go along the path to Crestalta, as far as the height below the point of view, where a second road to the left leads towards Surlej, or else drive to Silva Plana. (See Silva Plana.)

2. The ascent of Piz Ot is somewhat shorter from St. Moritz than from Samaden, but unfortunately there is no proper road. The best way is to go to Alp Laret, and thence by a mountain path to the huts in Val Saluver. Then take the turning towards the deep col between P. Padella and Traisfluors; Piz Ot is then seen in front, and after walking on over some rough loose stones, in twenty minutes the bridle-road from Samaden is reached. The ascent of P. Padella may easily be combined with this walk. (For further description see Samaden.) On the way the botanist will find many rare Alpine plants: *Leucanthemum Halleri*, *Oxytropis sapponica*, *Senecio carniolicus*, *Crepis Jacquini*, *Artemisia mutellina*, *Aronicum Clusii*, *Saxifraga planifolia* and *stenopetala*, *Gentiana imbricata*, *Eritrichium nanum*, and, near the Laret chalet, *Gentiana asclepiadea* and *Allium Schoenoprasum*. There are charming views all the way back.

3. Piz Nair. The summit will be reached in about

three hours by crossing Alp Giop. For the greater part of the way the path leads through flowery pastures, only towards the end some loose stones are encountered. The expedition is neither very tiring nor difficult, and is well worth doing.

4. For expeditions in the Bernina district, see Pontresina.

5. A pleasant walk across Alp Suvretta to the Bevers valley.

V. CELERINA (5,656 feet).

A village with about 300 inhabitants. It is about thirty minutes' walk down the road from St. Moritz, but the way may be considerably shortened by taking the footpath. It is the highest village in the lower division of the valley, and is divided into the village of Celerina and Hof Cresta, which are about five minutes' walk apart. The neat houses, carefully kept gardens, and the blooming carnations in nice pots, in front of the windows, give this little village a very pleasant appearance. The wide well-swept streets and the great silence form a striking contrast to the noise and bustle of the three neighbouring villages. It is surrounded by productive hayfields, and on the hillside there are a good many patches of barley. The crystal waters of the Inn flow past the foot of the village, for the river after breaking through the dark gorge of Charnaduras, about a quarter of an hour's walk higher up, goes winding slowly and lazily among the level meadows. The wild Schlattain-bach runs between the two little villages. It used to be a bad neighbour to the commune, but has now been restrained by means of strong embankments

in Val Saluver and in the meadows. On the opposite side, the Flatz-bach, coming down from Pontresina, rushes in a long curved course towards Samaden. In the lower part of the village the road turns off to Pontresina, crossing the Inn by a wooden bridge, and the Flatz by an iron one a little further on. Five minutes after leaving the village, the old church of St. John is seen, situated on a hill covered with larches. It has two towers, the larger of which has been in ruins for the last two centuries. In the little church is the coat-of-arms of the Graf von Brandis. The village burial-place is here, and it is the peculiar custom of the place to plant tansy on the graves. Celerina was the dwelling-place of the author and poet Pras. Zacharias Pallioppi, who died May 3, 1873. His name is scarcely known beyond the narrow bounds of his native valley, for he only wrote in the Romansch language, and devoted his time to the study and advancement of it. He wrote etymological works for scholars, and his poems and sonnets were read with delight for many years in the "Fögl d'Engiadina." He was unable to complete his great work, a Romansch Encyclopædia, but his son intends to take it in hand and complete it, after he has finished his theological studies. The attention of etymologists is called to this manuscript. Joh. Frizzoni, a writer of Romansch hymns, was a native of Celerina, and was also pastor here for several years. There is a telegraph office in the village.

HOTELS.

1. Hotel Murail (Andr. Lendi), is a new inn with about forty beds. The situation is quiet and pleasant,

with a good view. There are carriages on hire, and invalids can drive to the "Bad," but the greater number of the visitors only come here for the sake of the air. From the upper story, Piz di Sena, above St. Carlo at Poschiavo, can be seen over the Bernina pass. (Physician, Dr. Lendi.)

2. Pension Ronzi (Thom. Ronzi) is situated in the street, also with a beautiful distant view. It is a small inn, but nicely arranged, with about fifteen beds.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. To the hill of St. John, about five minutes' walk from the village. From the highest point there is a splendid view, towards Pontresina, into the gorge of Charnadüras, over the canals of the Flatz, and the wide valley, with the lower villages as far as Madulein, and also of the Albula chain and many of the spurs of the Bernina group. The tall larches afford a pleasant shade, and in the open spaces there are plantations of larches, pines, and firs. Here may be seen a proof that we cannot force nature, but that she is stronger than art; for whilst the larches and firs flourish luxuriantly, the young pines are weak and stunted.

2. Cristolais (twenty minutes) is a wooded hill to the left of the road to Samaden, surmounting a steep projecting rock. On reaching the old bridge over the Inn, turn up the steep hill by a footpath which leads to the point of view. The best view is in the direction of Pontresina. The walk may be continued as far as Samaden. (See Samaden.)

3. To the Acla, or Meierei, on the St. Moritz lake (about forty minutes). Near the rifle range, by the

little church of St. John, a wide road diverges, leading into the forest. In half an hour the dark Stätzer-See is reached, and not far from its lower end the Meierei comes in sight.

4. To the Alp and Muottas Laret (an hour to an hour and a half). Walk towards the gorge of the Schlattainbach, and cross it above the saw-mill. A somewhat steep footpath leads through the meadows to the forest. A projecting point is soon reached which affords a magnificent view towards the valley of Pontresina, as well as of the lower part of the main valley (thirty minutes). From this point take the wide path which leads to Alp Laret in twenty to twenty-five minutes. (See St. Moritz.)

5. Muottas Murail. About two hours and a half are required to reach this magnificent point of view, and it is one of the finest of the shorter expeditions. Horses are frequently used. Go along the Pontresina road, and after crossing the iron bridge over the Flatzbach, turn to the left towards Samaden, and after about a hundred and fifty yards take the path to the right, leading through woods and pastures. (See Samaden.)

6. Excursions in the Saluver valley are especially to be recommended to botanists. The following plants grow there in abundance: *Oxytropis Lapponica*, *Chrysanthemum Halleri*, *Achillea atrata*, *Hieracium furcatum*, *H. pilosellæforme*, *Geum reptans*, *Aronicum glaciale*, *Saxifraga planifolia*, *Draba frigida*, *Artemisia Mutellina*, *Crepis Jacquini*, etc., etc.

7. To Pontresina and the walks in the woods there, especially the Pontresina gorge. (See Pontresina.)

II. EXCURSIONS WITH GUIDES.

See Pontresina and Samaden.

For drives, see Part III.

VI. SAMADEN (5,656 feet).

This is the political capital of the Upper Engadine, having a population of 700 souls, and here the district Assembly is held, the court of justice has its sittings, and the archives are kept. It is also the capital for purposes of trade and industry. The fine new houses, and the grand style in which the old ones are built, the shops and warehouses along the street, of which the number is large for the size and population of the village, the numerous vehicles, and the general cheerfulness and activity, give the place almost the appearance of a town. But soon, a passing herd of sleek, well-tended cows, the loudly ringing horn of the goat-herd, or a heavily-laden hay waggon, usually drawn by oxen, remind us that, though the place is well inhabited, we are still quite in the country.

There are several churches here: the principal church, built in the year 1685, is situated on the great square in the centre of the village. The fine tower dates from 1772. Its beautiful new organ deserves mention. It was procured by means of private subscriptions, to which the first impulse was given by a large legacy bequeathed by a widow in remembrance of her husband. Ten minutes' walk above the village, among the meadows and on a pleasant hill, stands the ancient church of St. Peter, with the churchyard surrounding it, full of flowers and simple monuments. At the lower end of

the village, on a terrace overlooking the Postplatz, is the pretty English church, built in the year 1873. The house belonging to the Planta family is conspicuous among the old buildings. This name frequently appears in the history of the canton, with those of Albertini, Jenatsch, Salis, etc.

In June, 1875, the musical festival of the canton was held at Samaden, and was attended by above 500 male and female singers, and in September of the same year the shooting-matches also took place here. The rifle-range is one of the finest and largest in the canton, and foreigners often take part in the practice on Sunday afternoons. There is here an establishment for printing and lithography, and the Engadine newspaper, "Fögl d'Engiadina," is published every week. Herr S. Bernhard, the inventor and manufacturer of the much-prized liqueur "Iva," will export to any distance.

Samaden is about a mile from Celerina, and is surrounded by level hayfields and pastures, the valley here attaining its greatest width. Above the great forests of arves and larches, intersected at intervals by the tracks of avalanches, rises a long range of mountains, beyond which the gleaming snow-peaks of the Bernina group are seen, far back in the Pontresina valley. The Mühlbach runs through the village, being conducted underneath the pavement of the street. The origin of this stream is somewhat curious; it rises at the top of the village in three strong jets, which spring up among the walls of the houses and stables, and form a small pond.

Samaden is the centre of the postal system of the Upper Engadine; for the Chiavenna mail over the Maloja, the Chur mail over the Albula and Julier,

the Italian mail over the Bernina, and the Tyrolese mail, which comes through the Lower Engadine, all end their journeys here. In the year 1875, the number of mails changing horses daily during the season was twenty-four, and the number of persons arriving and starting was more than a hundred, without counting extra posts and private carriages. The telegraph office employs ten sets of apparatus, the number of despatches being considerable. In 1874, the messages despatched, received, and forwarded numbered 41,371; in 1875, up to the end of September, they amounted to 38,442. There is a chemist in the village.

HOTELS.

1. Hotel Bernina (Thomas Fanconi, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel at St. Moritz). First-class establishment, situated on the Postplatz, with a splendid view towards the Bernina group. Very comfortable; near the English church; 140 beds, and many handsome private sitting-rooms. Here there is a branch of the Graubündner Bank. Private lodgings can be ordered.

2. Hotel Engadinerhof (Casp. Bühler), a first-class inn, about 100 yards from the Postplatz, in a very cheerful and airy situation, with a fine view of the valley and the Bernina group; it is also near the English church. Good private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms; sixty beds. There is a Belvedere on the roof.

3. Hotel des Alpes (J. Tarnützer), in the centre of the village, where the road turns off towards Pontresina; from the upper stories there is a good view of the Pontresina valley. This is the office for obtaining guides and information in general. There is omnibus communi-

cation with the diligences. Forty-five beds and private lodgings.

4. Zur Krone (Peter Gensler), in the lower part of the village, not far from Hotel Bernina, with about twenty beds. There is no table-d'hôte, but hot and cold dishes are to be had.

5. Gasthaus zum Innthal (Tretschin), near the bridge over the Inn; fine view; food and lodging plain and simple; charges moderate; ten to twelve beds.

FURTHER ADDRESSES.

Banks—*a.* Bündner-Kantonalbank (Herr Gg. Klaingutti), No. 61. *b.* Bank für Graubunden (Herr Grand), Hotel Bernina. *c.* Bank Tondüri.

Peter Gensler lets carriages of all kinds by the hour, day, or week: eighty horses kept.

Iva-liqueur: Samuel Bernhard, chemist. (The new distillery is in process of building, opposite the Hotel Engadinerhof.)

Watchmakers and jewellers: Herr Julius Stark, and Herr J. Jung.

Drapers: Emilie Walder-Brækli, milliner: and Frau Eva Patt.

Bookseller, Alpine plants, cigars: Leonh. Hitz.

Tourist requisites of all kinds, maps, books, spectacles: Ludw. Maier, bookbinder.

Glass and china: Gebr. Kaiser.

Woollen goods and ready-made garments: Debernardi, and M. Wilhelm.

Boots and Shoes; Dorer.

Ironmongers: Birtsch and Patt.

Tinman: Adolf Frischknecht.

Valtelline wine: B. Tosio and Co.; Joh. Fanconi;
Branger.

Saddlery and travelling equipments: Lareida.

Hairdresser: Carl Streicher.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. The Muntertutsch walk (half to three-quarters of an hour). Start from Hotel Bernina by the English church, or from Hotel Engadinerhof walk up through the meadows to a hill covered with larches, where there are seats arranged in a circle in the shade. The view of the mountains, from P. della Margna, above Maloja, to P. d'Esen, opposite Brail, is splendid. The most prominent peaks of the Bernina group, which are well in sight, are: P. Bernina, Roseg, Tachierva, Morteratsch, Bellavista, and Palti.

Here the road divides; following the path to the right, after twenty minutes' easy walking through pleasant shady woods, you reach the saw-mill called Muntertutsch, at the entrance of the Beverserthal. The walk may be prolonged for half an hour further, by the carriage road and footpath, as far as Alp Spina. At the end of this meadow there is a small restaurant.

2. Salvasplanas.—Taking the path to the left from the resting-place mentioned in No. 1, a good footpath leads in about twenty minutes to a hill above St. Peter's Church. A high pole with a fluttering flag calls attention to the point of view from some distance off. The inscription, "Grosser Tivoli und Sommergarten," may be read on a board. Well, why not? A Tivoli! It is really aggravating to see such a name given to a place which nature has made so beautiful! The view is lovely, looking down

upon the village, the level valley and the canals fed by the Inn and the Flatz-bach. The upper portion of the Morteratsch glacier, of a dirty grey colour from the pieces of moraine which cover it, may be seen far back in the Pontresina valley: the view of the mountains is fine, very like No. 1, but still better; the bold sharp peak rising opposite Samaden, is not Piz Languard, but Piz Murail.

3. To Term della Latta and Alpetta.—This is a much more difficult walk, and is a continuation of No. 2. About 700 yards beyond the above-mentioned point of view of Salvasplanas, a narrow footpath turns off, leading among loose blocks of grey limestone, up to the next projecting rock, and thence in an hour or an hour and a half to the summit. The view is much more extensive, but the expedition is not to be recommended to bad walkers. This footpath leads into the Piz Ot path, which may be used in returning.

4. Cristolais.—A wooded hill between Samaden and Celerina: about half an hour's walk. Start from the great square, past the church, in the direction of St. Peter's Church, and then take the broad fieldpath to the left. The village of Pontresina looks very charming from here; there is also a flourishing plantation of young forest trees.

5. A pleasant round from the Samaden bridge by the new embankments to Champagna, under shady trees and through pleasant clearings to the Bevers bridge, and back through Bevers. A very nice afternoon's walk, but till now not much frequented.

6. Muottas Murail (two and a half to three hours).—This is the longest of all the easy excursions near Samaden, but

it is the best worth doing, and is one of the finest of the lower points of view in all the Upper Engadine. Horses can go to the top. Start by the bridge; and follow the Pontresina road as far as the end of the hayfields on the left hand, opposite the iron bridge over the Flatz-bach. Then take the road to the left which leads through woods and pastures, and do not leave it again; after three-quarters of an hour, the lower chalet is reached. About twenty minutes further up the valley, on reaching a ruined wall, turn to the left towards the upper chalet. Milk and cream are to be had here. The real point of view is about ten minutes further on at a shepherd's landmark, or so-called "Steinmann." A charming landscape is here unfolded. Almost the whole of the Upper Engadine, with its blue lakes, bright meadows, wooded slopes, pretty villages, and winding streams and roads, is seen at a glance; you also look down into the neighbouring valleys, which are bounded by bare jagged ridges, and then at a greater distance are seen the sharp pointed peaks, and the fields of ice and snow belonging to the Bernina group, and the Albula chain. The following peaks must be specially mentioned here: the glistening Palü, Bellavista, Zupo, and Morteratsch, beyond which tower the huge Bernina, the gable-shaped Tschierva, the Roseg, Sella and Glüschaint, and Piz della Margna, to the left of the Maloja. All the peaks of the Albula chain are in view, from Lunghino to Kesch and Griatschouls. Above the Maloja, the Bregaglia mountains may be distinguished, veiled in blue mist: Trubinesca, Badile (unascended), Divene, Drosa, etc. On the way many rare Alpine plants are to be found; *Sempervivum Wulfeni*, *Soyeria hyoseridifolia*, *Senecio Carniolicus*, *Phyteuma*

Michellii, Hieracium albidum, Alsine recurva, Arenaria biflora, and many others. Caution: do not try to shorten the way back by taking the road from the "stone man" straight down towards Samaden, for there are many dangerous rocky places in the forest.

7. For excursions to Pontresina, see "Pontresina."

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Piz Ot (four to four and a half hours' ascent).—Horses can be ridden as far as Fontana Fraida, two-thirds of the way. A footpath has been made at a considerable expense to the summit, and this beautiful point of view has thus been rendered easily accessible to all pedestrians. The view is extremely beautiful, though not quite so extensive as from P. Languard; a much greater extent of the Bernina group appears, and as the Ortler group is by no means prominent, the Oetzthal and Vinschgau mountains look all the more large and distinct. The Bregaglia mountains, with the magnificent Monte delle Disgrazia, come into view again, whilst the mountains of the Valais are almost entirely hidden. The great Bundner mountains, and thousands of different peaks, rise in endless confusion and variety, but the valleys are almost hidden; only Pontresina, the neighbourhood of the St. Moritz lake, and the meadows below Bevers, are visible.

2. Excursions in the Bernina group. See "Pontresina."

3. Excursion through the Beverserthal. See "Bevers."
For drives, see Part III.

VII. BEVERS (5,610 feet).

Who would not like to visit Bevers, that little village with the trim houses, neatly swept streets, and lovely

gardens full of flowers, ornamental shrubs, and dwarf trees? There are no hotels to recommend; till now, the place has remained unfrequented by travellers, so that it has retained the primitive appearance of an Engadine village, pleasant, comfortable, and quiet, though its repose in some measure resembles a patriarchal exclusiveness. Its situation is very delightful, at the mouth of the Beverserthal, so rich in romantic scenery, and surrounded by wide meadows; behind it rise the tall peaks of Cresta Mora, and in front the snow-clad Bernina group and its glaciers. Although, during the winter, winds and snowstorms are very prevalent, on account of the open, exposed situation, and although the temperature falls almost to the lowest point known in the Engadine, yet in summer it is pleasantly warm and sunny.

The inhabitants are almost exclusively occupied with the cultivation of their meadows and cattle-breeding, and there are a few barley-fields on the slope behind the village. Herr Orlandi is the largest landholder in the Upper Engadine, owning a great extent of meadow-land and Alp, and keeping numerous herds of cattle. Alt-lehrer Krättli is well known as an experienced botanist, with a great knowledge of the Alpine flora of the Upper Engadine; his collection contains many rare and well-preserved plants. Several of them are to be found in the neighbourhood of the village,—such as *Dianthus deltoides*, *Senecio abrotanifolius*, *Dracocephalum Ruyschiana*, *Lychnis Flos-Jovis*, *Laserpitium Halleri*, *Gentiana utriculosa*, and *Pulmonaria azurea*. The Alpen-rose grows quite close to the village, and *Edelweiss* is found in abundance on the cliffs on the left side of the valley. A quarter of an hour's walk below the village,

by the roadside, there stands a country inn, with its out-buildings, called "Die Au." In spite of the great change which has taken place in the buildings of the Engadine, this one has kept its old-fashioned appearance, and witnesses to the speed and suddenness with which the change has been wrought in the valley; for hardly twenty years have passed since this house was the best hotel, where all the grandees of the country used to meet every week, and where the most elegant balls were held. A company of freemasons, now extinct, used in their day to hold secret meetings here. In front of the house Piz Ot is seen, high above Bevers.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. The Munterütsch path.—Go up from the village to the hill covered with scattered larches, to the south. A path leads to the saw-mill, worked by the Bevers torrent, whence Piz Bernina, Munt Scersen, Piz Roseg, between which two last lies the Porta Roseg, Piz Morteratsch, and Tschierva, with their shining snow-fields, are seen in all their glory. Crossing over the bridge, you turn into the path from Samaden to the Munterütsch.

2. To the Majensässen of Bevers.—A good carriage-road leads thither from the village. At the saw-mill it crosses to the right side of the valley, and passes through level meadows, interspersed with clumps of trees. At Alp Spina it again crosses to the other side of the valley, and carriages stop at a little restaurant.

3. Muottas Murail (two hours and a half).—Cross the new bridge over the Inn, about half a mile below the village; then turn to the right towards Val Champagna, where the ascent begins. A footpath leads quite through the

forest; then, turning to the right, an easy hour's walk brings you to the real point of view, a few minutes this side of the Murail chalet. See "Samaden."

4. Munt Müsellas may be reached in two hours and a half. Cross the Inn, and turn to the left, in the direction of the edge of the forest; a path will then be found leading through Val Müsellas up to the middle of the wooded slope. Here it vanishes altogether, but the hill may be ascended without danger, and the summit cannot be mistaken. See "Ponte."

5. To Latta Secha.—After crossing the Bevers bridge, turn up towards the larch-covered hill. A path, for the most part well-trodden, but hardly distinguishable in places, leads to a rocky eminence above the forest called Latta Secha or Term della Latta, from whence the Piz Ot road may be reached. See "Samaden."

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Piz Ot.—The above-mentioned road No. 5. (For further particulars, see "Samaden.")

2. To Val Bevers and the Suvretta glacier (about four hours and a half). For three hours, as far as the chalets, there is a fatiguing ill-made mountain road. The valley is very beautiful and picturesque, for it winds round the Piz Ot group, sending out a branch to the Julier. The glacier path, from the upper Bevers pastures leading to the left of P. Tranterovas to the Veduta on the Julier peak, and to the right of P. Picuolig and P. Err to Alp Err and Tinzen in the Oberhalbstein, is rarely taken, and then generally by hunters. By the outer or Suvretta chalet, Campfêr and St. Moritz may be reached through the lateral valley. Behind the new Samaden chalet,

higher up the valley, ascending steeply to the left, a track leads over the Col, to the left of the Pyramid, and to the Weissenstein.

Many rare plants may be found on the way : *Gentiana Charpentieri*, *Pedicularis incarnata*, *recutita*, and *atro-rubens*, *Senecio carniolicus*, *Phaca frigida*, *Erigeron uniflorus*, *Arenaria biflora*, *Aronicum Scorpioides*, *Saxifraga muscoides*, *planifolia*, *stenopetala*, etc. The *Primulas* show a very interesting growth of hybrids ; *Primula latifolia*, *Candolleana*, and *viscosa* are flowering close together, and have produced several hybrid forms. One of these is *Primula Muretiana*, *Moritzi* ; other varieties deserve closer investigation.

VIII. PONTE CAMPOVASTO (5,538 feet).

This commune, about a mile and a half below Samaden, is divided into two little villages :

1. Ponte, at the foot of the celebrated Albula pass, built on both sides of the Inn, and at the junction of the Albula with the main road.

2. Camogask, a few minutes' walk further on, in the plain, at the entrance of the Camogask valley.

Of these two, Ponte alone is influenced by foreign traffic. The passion for building is not so prevalent here as in the other villages, so that most of the houses have an ancient appearance, and are arranged merely with a view to the requirements and occupations of the peasants. The village is surrounded by beautiful level meadows, through which flows the Inn, confined, since the year 1856, in a straight canal. The Chamuera, a wild mountain torrent which issues from the dark ravine behind Camogask (the Camogaskerthal), is also dammed in with

strong embankments, but a wide strip of *débris*, on its left bank, tells of its devastating power in the year 1868. On the slope towards the Albula, there are several small fields of barley, which yield a very fair harvest, and a little rye and potatoes are also cultivated. The village of Camogask was destroyed by fire at the beginning of this century, a catastrophe to which many blackened ruins still bear witness. History can tell us little about the two villages. Phil. Gallicius, in 1525, began his work here as the reformer of the Engadine. In 1799 there was a bloody fight between the Austrians and the French, on the wide plain of Camogask. The story of Adam von Camogask, who murdered the lord of the castle of Guardaval, is in every one's mouth, and the house is still shown in which he is said to have lived.

Ponte Campovasto has probably the hardest and coldest winter climate of all the communes of the Engadine; in summer, when it is usually quite calm here, no idea can be formed of the storms which frequently rage in the winter. From the level ground between the two villages, there is a pleasant distant view. Among the mountains which enclose the valley, Piz Margna above, Piz d'Esen below, Piz Mezzaun to the right, and Piz Albula (Uertsch) on the left, are the most prominent.

Ponte is a good place for visitors to stay some time, on account of the numerous excursions that can be made from here; for several years both the hotels have taken people in *en pension*, but most persons only stay for one night. Foot passengers, as well as those who arrive by the mail, frequently stop here, when they have not made sure of rooms in the upper villages by ordering them beforehand, so that they may have time to choose their quarters next

day. Travellers also make a halt at this place on their way back, in order that they may have more time for their journey next day, or be enabled to make the necessary arrangements for it. Ponte is very good head-quarters for botanists, for from this central point the valleys of Albula, Bevers, Camogask, Scanfs, and Sulsanna, so rich in natural treasures, can be explored.

HOTELS.

1. Gasthaus zum Albula (Max. Gartmann), situated on the Albula road, a few yards above the principal square, is a clean, well-kept inn, with about twenty beds. Here the mail stops for about thirty minutes, during which time table-d'hôte dinner is served. For those who are *en pension*, dinner is at one o'clock, and supper at half-past seven. Post office; extra posts if required; private carriages on hire.

2. Hotel Krone (Nicol. Narold) lies on the other side of the bridge over the Inn. It is a small inn with about twenty beds, and is much to be recommended in every respect to families who wish to make a long stay. The situation is very quiet and pleasant. From the terrace in front of the dining-room, as well as from several of the rooms, there is a fine view. Telegraph office; carriages with one or two horses on hire.

At present the charges at both these hotels are very moderate. The landlords provide guides: Ant. Colani, grandson of the famous chamois hunter, is a very good one, also Steph. Koch and Luz. Cängina.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. Albula Hospice (two hours to two hours and a half).—This is a very pleasant walk or drive. The Albula is one

of the most frequented passes to the Engadine, not only because it is the shortest, but also because the whole of the road is so rich in grand and picturesque scenery. It is a pity that the road has been made too narrow all the way, and that in many places the gradients are not very well planned. The collector of butterflies and flowers will find an endless variety of rare specimens on the Albula Alp, which is like a most beautiful flower-garden, where many kinds of gentians, violets, primulas, potentillas, ranunculus, etc., adorn the roadside with the most delicate colours. Among others are found, *Alsine biflora*, *Artemisia helvetica*, *Androsace helvetica*, *Pedicularis atrorubens*, *Primula Muretiana* (with several other rare species of *Primula*), *Cerinthe alpina*, *Ranunculus Thora*, and *R. parnassifolius*, *Crepis Jacquini*, *Soyeria hyoseridifolia*, *Gentiana tenella* and *G. Charpentieri*, *Draba frigida* and *D. Zahlbruckneri*, *Viola Zoyssii*, many species of *Saxifrage*, etc., *Carex VahlII*, *C. bicolor*, and *C. microglochin*, etc.

Albula Hospice (A. Anderegg), at the top of the pass, is a small inn, where a short halt is usually made for food and refreshment; coffee and hot viands can be ordered. There are a few very fair rooms to let. Telegraph office. Pension.

2. To Schloss Guardaval (twenty-five minutes).—See "Madulein."

3. By Camogask, Champesch, Jsellas, and the Bevers bridge to the Au (an hour and a half).—This is a pleasant easy walk, through beautiful meadows and shady woods.

4. To the Arpiglia gorge, opposite Zuz, about an hour's walk. A field-path leads from the old Madulein bridge

along the edge of the forest to the great timber-yard at Zuz. See "Zuz."

5. To the new dam, in the Camogasker-thal, a walk which may be prolonged at pleasure, far into the valley, past many beautiful points of view.

6. The walks to the more distant lateral valleys, especially the Lavirun, are longer and more fatiguing, but very interesting to botanists, who will find *Rhododendron hirsutum* and *R. intermedium*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Epilobium Fleischeri*, *Senecio brachichæstus*, *Dianthus glacialis*, *Ranunculus rutæfolius*, *Eritrichium nanum*, *Lychnis alpina*, *Crepis jubata*, *Papaver pyrenæicum*, *Hutchinsia brevicaulis*, *Phyteuma pauciflorum*, etc.

7. Munt Mûsellas (two hours to two hours and a half ascent).—The view from this point over the whole valley is surpassed by no other in all the Upper Engadina. All the villages, from Zernez to the Maloja houses (with the exception of Pontresina and Campfêr); the line of lakes; the level valley through which flows the Inn, now slowly winding, now dammed up in a straight canal; the zigzags of the Albula and Julier roads; the valleys of Albula, Eschia, and Bevers, with the bare gigantic peaks and snow-fields all around, from Piz Pulaschin near the Maloja, to the Grialetsch group, near the Flüela pass, besides several spurs of the Bernina range, such as the mountains of Fex and Fedoz, from Corvatsch to Margna;—all these objects lie spread out before the admiring traveller, forming a series of most beautiful pictures.

This point of view may be visited from Ponte, and any one who is accustomed to walk among the mountains cannot miss it. But it might be as well to take a guide or porter. After crossing the Camogask bridge, go through

the meadows, and turn up through the forest, or follow a goat-path which leads through a clearing in the wood, and is somewhat shorter, as far as Muot Müssellas, on a rocky point. Then take a cattle-track to the left which skirts the forest. On reaching a little gully, on the other side of which stand two great larches, turn up the hill, and, leaving the path, make for the little depression in the lowest and most distant projecting rock to the right. The walk back takes from an hour to an hour and a half.

II. WITH GUIDES.

Piz Albula (Uertsch), about five hours' ascent.—The mail, or some other vehicle, may be used as far as the Hospice. From thence cross the steep grass-grown slopes to the right; then, for more than half an hour, climb over loose stones as far as the Col at the foot of the mountain, on the right. This is a beautiful spot for a halt, for the Val Tuoro lies below, and the village of Alveneu is seen in the distance. Turning to the left of the arrête, you continue the ascent over quite small stones, the view, particularly towards the Bernina, becoming more and more extensive at every step. At the foot of the peak itself, the loose stones disappear, and it becomes necessary to climb. The view from the hindermost peak is most grand, and is hardly surpassed anywhere. The Bernina group and the Tyrolese mountains, with the Tödi and Piz Beverin, are the most conspicuous objects, and the lie of the Grisons valleys can be very plainly seen. Among the villages in sight are Pontresina, St. Moritz Bad and village, Ponte Campovasto, Belfort, and Lenz, and the Heinzenberg as far as the church of Flerden, the rest being hidden by the Muttnerberg. (Three hours to three

hours and a half to return.) It is easy to reach the summit before sunrise, by sleeping at the Albula Hospice, and starting very early from thence.

2. Piz Kesch. See "Madulein."

3. Piz Languard (five hours to five hours and a half).—Through Val Chamuera as far as the farm of Orlandi, then to the right, through Val Prünas, and across the Prünas glacier at the foot of the Languard, in the direction of the Col, then to the left of the arrête by the Pontresina path. See "Pontresina."

Several very interesting tours can be made from Ponte.

1. Through Lavirun and over the Lavirun pass to Livigno, thence by Trepalle to Bormio, or by Ofen to the Münsterthal, and by Muranza to the Stelvio (well worth doing).

2. Through Val Prünas and over the Murail glacier, between P. Murail and P. Vadret to Samaden or Pontresina.

3. By Val Prünella, over the Tschüffer to the Heuthal and the Bernina houses.

4. By Plaun da Vachas to Stretta, and over the Fuorcla to the Bernina Hospice.

These are mostly very wild and romantic valleys, where no sound is heard, and no living thing is seen stirring. The ridges are almost as sharp as knife-blades, and at the heads of the valleys lie little glaciers, full of clefts and crevasses. The best chamois-hunting in the Upper Engadine is to be had here.

For drives, see Part III.

IX. MADULEIN (5,528 feet).

This is a little village, about ten minutes' walk below Ponte. It lies on both sides of the Eschia stream, which

is conducted down to the Inn by a straight canal with very strongly constructed banks. This torrent has often, in former days, inflicted considerable damage on the village. It forms a fine waterfall, which may be seen from the road. On one side of the village lie fertile meadows and a few cultivated fields; towards Ponte rises a steep and almost perpendicular rock, crowned by an old ruined castle. This castle, which according to tradition was destroyed by Adam von Camogask and his companions, was built by Bishop Volkard, in the year 1251, to protect the episcopal property in the neighbourhood. The situation of the village is sunny and sheltered, and it is a favourite object for an afternoon's drive from the upper villages, with a visit to the rock of Guardaval. Some families take up their abode here for a long time in the summer.

INN.

Hotel and Café Guardaval, at the upper entrance to the village, was formerly a gentleman's house: it has ten good beds and private lodgings. Proprietress, Mdm. Josty.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. The ruined castle of Guardaval.—There is a good restaurant, where large dinners can be provided if ordered beforehand; otherwise cold meat, coffee, and other drinks are to be had at any time. The view is very fine, especially over the wide plain, both up and down the valley. This being a limestone hill, the flora is very interesting. Specially worthy of mention are *Potentilla caulescens*, *Viola pinnata*, *Anthericum Liliago*, *Androsace septentrionalis*, and several species of *Hieracium*. *Rhamnus pumila* covers the rocks in some places.

2. Muotta Pitschna, a low hill above the forest opposite the village (an hour and a half).—It is reached by a good path through the wood. Fine view over the villages of the Upper Engadine to the Albula and Eschia valleys. From thence a footpath leads to Seja, going along above the edge of the forest. See "Zuz."

3. Plan Pitschin is about a quarter of an hour's walk above the Guardaval ruin; it is a shady, wooded hill, with a pleasant view.

4. Giranda Grossa, a little wood, not far from the road, in the direction of the Ponte meadows, is a pleasant resting-place.

II. WITH GUIDES.

Piz Kesch (five to six hours' ascent).—Start by the mountain path to Alp d'Eschia, and walk to the foot of the glacier of the same name. Cross it, or go round it, and then over the deepest depression in the ridge to the Porchabella glacier which lies below. (The Sertig pass is now in front.) Then walk above the glacier, in the direction of Bergün, to the foot of the cone, the summit of which may be reached without danger in an hour. The view is very fine: the Bernina and Suvretta groups, the Bernese and Tyrolese mountains, and especially the Tödi chain, look very beautiful; the Prättigau is seen as far down as the beginning of the forest region, the Heinzenberg from Nollatobel to Präz and the neighbourhood of Thusis. The Hof Fidaz, at Flims, and the famous Flimserstein, are also visible.

X. Zuz (5,635 feet).

This is a large and handsome village, with about 500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by extensive and gently

sloping meadows, and also by fields of rye, barley, and potatoes. Besides a great many flowers, quantities of vegetables are grown in the sunny gardens, and sold to the first hotels in the valley. In tenderness and flavour they are far superior to any that are imported from a distance. The mountains which lie close to the village—Belvair, Muntatsch, Albannas, and Prosberg—are almost denuded of trees, but though their height is considerable, they are rounded like hills and covered with grass to their summits, which gives them in summer a very pleasing appearance. This is further increased by the numerous dairy establishments, where, in spring, business is carried on in the same way as it is, later in the summer, on the higher Alps. Opposite the village, the slopes of the mountains are clothed with forests, consisting chiefly of pines, arves, and larches. Among the high mountains which can be seen, are, on the left side, Piz Griatschouls (Jägerhorn) and P. Virola; on the right, facing the village, are Blaunchetta, Fuorcla da Vaüglia, Sutêr, and Seja, behind which P. Mezzaun rises sharp and steep. Further down the valley, above the Scanfserthal, appears the magnificent cone of Piz d'Esen; the peaks above Zernez, and opposite Zuz, which have often been mentioned already, close the view on this side. Looking up the valley, the view is much more extensive; Piz Margna looks very grand, and to the right of it are seen Trubinesca and P. Badile in Bregaglia. The two latter peaks are only visible from a few places in the Engadine, viz., from near Zuz, from the St. Moritz bridge at the fall of the Inn, from Crestalta, and Muottas Murail.

Zuz formerly occupied a prominent position in the valley, and enjoyed important privileges. Those times

are long past, and the long-established custom of swearing in the Landammann here has lately been done away with. Zuz was the native place of the Planta family, and was also the birthplace of the celebrated Joh. Travers, born in 1483, who first performed great services for his native place as a soldier and statesman, and afterwards, as an old man of seventy, having joined the reformed faith, took such an active part in spreading its doctrines, that he gained the title of reformer. The learned historian Fortunat Juvalta was also born at Zuz. In the old tower some instruments of torture are still preserved, and a flag, conquered by the confederates in the battle on the Malserheide.

At present, this commune is not frequented by foreigners, but its bracing air might well attract them hither, both in summer and winter. The question how far the Upper Engadine, or some portions of it, may be suitable as a winter resort, is still a matter of inquiry and discussion. To an inexperienced person the situation of Zuz appears very favourable. The village is completely sheltered from the north wind, and it also lies above the colder wind of the valley, or at least is scarcely touched by it. Besides, this is a very sunny place; even on the shortest winter days the village enjoys sunshine from 8.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. The morning mists which occasionally lie on the low ground hardly ever come near the village, which is situated at a height of 190 feet above the bed of the Inn. The Meteorological Observatory has not been long established, so that no general conclusions have as yet been arrived at as to the climate. According to extracts from the register of deaths, between the years 1856 and 1875, the average

duration of life was fifty-two and a half years, which indicates that the conditions of life are very favourable to health. The drinking water is excellent, and is said to contain some iron.

HOTELS.

1. Hotel Concordia (J. Rascher). A first-class establishment, luxuriously arranged for the summer and winter season, with due regard for the requirements of invalids. The sitting-rooms and bed-rooms are heated by stoves; water is laid on, with taps in the passages and on the roof, where there is also a lightning-conductor. The principal façade looks towards the south, and the situation is very sheltered, with six to eight hours' sunshine on winter days. There is a pretty front garden with walks, a fine view up the valley, and comfortable *dépendances*. Physician in the house. Seventy beds.

2. Schweizerbund (Barblan). Well-arranged rooms with about twenty-five good beds. An unpretending inn with a poor view. Charges very moderate. Post and telegraph office. Carriages for driving out. Extra posts.

3. Pension Poult (Frl. Poult) was once a gentleman's house; it has large rooms, and is very quiet, and therefore much to be recommended to invalids.

EXCURSIONS.—1. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. The Arpiglia gorge, twenty minutes' walk. At the upper end of the village, take the road to the left, leading to the bridge over the Inn. After crossing the river, follow the torrent up into the valley, as far as a waterfall. This is the end of the walk, with which every one will be pleased, for both the wonderful dark gorge and the fine

waterfall are well worth seeing. On the way, many rare ferns, mosses, and lichens may be found, several saxifrages, and three kinds of monkshood: *Aconitum lycoctonum*, *Napellus*, and *Camarum* flower most beautifully.

2. Crasta, a hill immediately facing the village, within a few minutes' walk, affords a very pleasant view of the valley.

3. By Pradatsch to Madulein (forty minutes to one hour) or Ponte. Keep to the well-marked field-path by the great timber-yard on the other side of the Inn. Near or rather opposite Madulein, the grand peak of Piz Kesch is seen behind the Val d'Eschia. It is a very pleasant walk.

4. Alp Belvair (an hour and a half). Cross the gently rising pastures, richly carpeted with flowers, in the direction of Val d'Eschia. The view over the valley is very fine.

5. Laret and Sassa, on a high dolomitic rock above Scanf. The first path to the left, above the principal square, leads through the fields and meadows, till you come to a small larch grove, with sunny openings and clearings here and there. From the hill, which slopes down to the Sulsanna valley, and where the forest becomes thicker, the view is very pretty. The walk may be prolonged by the path through the wood down to Capella, where Herr J. Rascher has a large estate with farm-buildings, in which invalids are allowed to walk about as they please.

6. La Seja, about two hours' easy ascent, is the most interesting of the easy walks in the neighbourhood of Zuz. It is a point of view not far from Munt Müsella, and the view is almost the same as from thence, with the

exception of the glimpse of the chain of lakes. The valley, with all its villages and winding roads and rivers from Zernez to beyond Bevers, lies below. The following peaks of the Albula chain are the most prominent: P. Pülaschin, Albana, Julier, Ot, Suvretta, Cresta Mora, St. Michel, Albula, Kesch, Griatschouls; lower down to the right appear the spurs of the Grialetsch group, and between them and the Zernez mountains, and standing far back, is seen P. Cotschen, which rises above Ardez and the Augstenberg in Val Tasna. Starting by the timber-yard, take a steep zigzag path which ascends, past a garden enclosed with a hedge, to the road to the Arpiglia Alp. When in sight of the chalet, cross the little half-ruined bridge below the road. Go up by a wide hollow, and turn to the right along the first track you meet with. When it comes to an end, the hill of Seja is seen ahead, and there is no mistaking it, though it is still half an hour's walk up to the summit.

7. Excursions to Ponte and Scanfs, with expeditions from thence.

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Piz Griatschouls (three hours). This ascent is as easy as it is pleasant. Beautiful meadows and pastures extend almost up to the top; but close to the end there are some loose stones. To the south-east, the greater part of the Upper Engadine lies below, in picturesque beauty; on the west the fine glaciers of Viluoch and Porchabella are in sight. In a south-westerly direction appear the peaks of the Bernina group, soaring high into the air and shining in their silvery garments of ice, whilst in the far east the Tyrolese and Fern mountains may be

discerned, and in the north-east rise the peaks of the Lower Engadine mountains and the Silvretta group. Piz Kesch is close at hand, and stands like a huge giant, shutting out the view towards the west. Above the deep depression between this mountain and Piz Forun, the Tödi lifts his head.

2. Piz Casanella (three to four hours). This peak is not visible from the village. The shortest way to it is over Alp Arpiglia, and past the foot of Piz Sutâr. It is an easy and pleasant walk. The most prominent objects in the view are the Tyrolese mountains, the Silvretta and Grialetsch groups, and the long range of the magnificent peaks of the Oberhalbstein mountains. The view is wonderfully fine on all sides.

3. The easiest way of ascending Piz Mezzaun from here is by Arpiglia; it is rather a difficult walk.

4. Piz Kesch is scarcely further from here than from Madulein. See "Madulein."

5. For longer expeditions, see "Ponte" and "Scanfs." For drives, see Part III.

XI. SCANFS (5,472 feet).

With this commune we conclude our survey of the main valley, as we have reached the limit of the Upper Engadine in this direction. A little stream between Cinuskel and Brail, over which a stone bridge has been built, divides the Upper from the Lower Engadine. It is said that in former days the valley was traversed at this point by a wall fortified with towers, but all traces of it have disappeared. The commune of Scanfs is divided into the following parts :—

1. The village of Scanfs, a quarter of an hour's walk

below Zuz. The houses are built in long rows on either side of the main road ; they are for the most part very neat edifices, bearing witness to the prosperity of their inhabitants ; many of them are surrounded by little gardens gay with flowers, and the Inn flows just below the village. On the western side, the meadows slope down to the village, and above them rises a grey slope, covered with loose stones and surmounted in its turn by the high steep rocky range. On both sides lie fertile fields of rye and barley. In front of the village also stretch the wide, gently sloping meadows, bordered by dark pine forests, covering the steep declivity of the mountain, which is rounded off almost like a hill. There is not much distant view, and the objects seen are not very striking : the only mountain peak that is visible, looking down imposingly on the valley, is Piz d'Esen in the north-east, to the right of which, but standing further back, the snow-streaked Piz Quattervals may be distinguished.

2. The Hof Sulsanna (forty-five minutes) consists of about a dozen houses clustering together among the beautiful meadows of the Sulsanna valley. Here dwelt for many years the famous bear-hunter Küng, a description of whose hunting adventures was published a few years ago ; he is buried at Capella

3. The little village of Cinuskel (forty-five minutes) lies below the road, on a steep rock, rising like a terrace above the Inn. It is a quiet rural place.

Two large and branching valleys open out into the main valley ; about a quarter of an hour's walk below Scaufs, the valleys of Sulsanna and Scaufs. The first, on the left side of the valley, is about eight miles in length up to the

Scaletta pass, over which a bridle-road leads to Davos. It was much frequented until a few years ago, but is greatly exposed to avalanches in the winter. The second, on the right side, is divided into the rocky gorges of Trupchun, Müschauns, and Mela, which surpass in wildness all the other valleys of the Upper Engadine, and the grassy glens of Vätiglia, Casanella, and Casanna. In the year 1635, the Duke of Rohan led an army of Swiss and French over the Casanna pass to Livigno, where he beat the Austrians ; in 1859, part of Garibaldi's corps fled into Switzerland this way. Near the village, and especially in these remote valleys, botanists will find many rare plants : *Ononis rotundifolia*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Phyteuma nigrum*, *Papaver pyrenaicum*, *Senecio nebrodensis*, and *S. brachychaetus*, *Dianthus glacialis*, *Valeriana supina*, *Arenaria lanceolata*, and *Saxifraga Vandellii*, which latter, however, I have never been able to find.

In the year 1837, the church tower was struck by lightning, and the bell cracked, but a new one has been cast at Felsberg. In 1845 part of the village was burnt down, but all traces of the catastrophe have now disappeared. The influx of foreigners to the Upper Engadine has had little effect upon the lower villages, nevertheless several changes for the better have taken place. A few years ago the traveller could hardly find a night's lodging, but now three little inns have been established, each sufficient for the accommodation of a few guests. Any one who is satisfied with very plain but good and nourishing fare, and does not care much for society, or expect many comforts, may turn in here without hesitation, and he will find besides a pleasant little room and a clean soft bed, to which he may safely trust his weary limbs. The sociable

spirit of the inhabitants, and their desire for pleasant and instructive amusements, have brought to pass here in Scans what is wanting in the other villages of the Upper Engadine, viz., the erection of a pretty theatre with a permanent stage. The young people of the village furnish their friends with many a pleasant evening's amusement by singing and acting; whilst in the upper villages such entertainments can take place but seldom, in spite of the appreciation of the public, for want of the proper accommodation. The private museum of Herr S. Caratsch is well worth seeing, and he most kindly allows any one who wishes to visit it. It contains specimens of almost all the wild animals of the Upper Engadine, well stuffed and arranged, from the shaggy grey bear, and the chamois in his black winter coat, to the little shrew-mouse, besides most of the native and migratory birds, and a few exotic rarities; there are also many beautiful minerals and fossils, medals, old coins, arms, clothes, manuscripts, and carving. The Tondüty bank carries on a considerable business, and there is also a telegraph office here.

I must also mention the names of two scientific men, natives of Scans, who have greatly contributed to make the Upper Engadine so widely known: the celebrated geologist, Professor Theobald, and Coaz, the Inspector of Forests. The poetic muse has but few sons in our upland valley. Herr S. Caratsch has made a successful attempt in this art, in the Romansch language; his "*Poesias populares, umoristicas*," and several occasional poems, have met with great approbation. Herr Ed. Bosio has also published a successful little volume of German poems.

Physician, Dr. A. Bernhard.

INNS.

1. Zum Steinbock ; small and quiet ; theatre ; six to eight beds.
2. Zum Sternen ; small and quiet ; six to eight beds.
3. Zur Traube ; small and quiet ; six to eight beds.

EXCURSIONS.—I. WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. Furnatsch (twenty minutes). After walking out of the village for about ten minutes, turn off to the right by a plantation. The footpath leads first across the level meadows, and then to some pastures which extend down to the river's edge. The formation of the rocks there, with their little caves, is very interesting. They are composed of a conglomerate of various kinds of stone, united by a tufa-like cement into a compact mass ; nothing like it is seen anywhere else in all the district.

2. By Flin to Cinuskel (one hour).—Cross the new stone bridge at the lower end of the village, and then follow the footpath, taking the first turn to the left. Passing through a lovely larch wood, the bridge called Punt da Fuorn, in the Scanfs valley, is reached ; then keeping to the left, a short ascent leads to the terrace of Flin, passing through flowery meadows and shady groves. At the edge of the plateau there is a descent to the Inn, and a wooden bridge across it leads to the little village of Cinuskel. This short walk is for the most part shady and cool, and there are many charmingly quiet spots, most inviting for a long rest.

3. To Capella and the Hof Sulsanna (forty-five minutes).—Walk along the highroad for twenty minutes. On the way observe a few remains of the walls of the ancient

church of St. George. From the ruins of Capella, to the left of the road, a path leads through the wood, above Rascher's great farm, into the valley and to the houses of Sulsanna, where wine and milk are to be had. It is cool and pleasant most of the way.

II. WITH GUIDES.

1. Through Val Sulsanna to Davos or Bergün (eight hours).—Passing the houses of Hof Sulsanna, cross the level meadows, after which the road passes over to the right side of the valley; walking on further up the valley, in about an hour Alp Pignaint is reached, where the path becomes somewhat steeper, and in an hour leads up to Val Fontana, following sometimes the left and sometimes the right bank of the stream. The valley is narrow, clothed with dense forest on the shady side, whilst the sunny side is covered with loose stones, interspersed with a thick undergrowth of creeping fir. At Fontana there is a large chalet, and here the road divides. Cross a little stream to the right of the chalet, and follow its course in steep zigzags, where some traces of the old bridle-path still remain, in a northerly direction, as far as the top of the Scaletta pass (an hour and a quarter), from whence the Schwarzhorn may be seen. A path leads down to the Dischma valley and Davos-dörfl. A little valley runs westward from Fontana, and by traversing it for about forty minutes, and taking the first turn northward to the right, the Sertig pass will be reached, and Davos Frauenkirch in the Sertig valley. Following the little valley straight on, and passing two small tarns, the road leads to Val Tuors and Bergün.

2. Over the Casanna pass to Livigno (five hours); thence

by Trepalle to Bormio (six hours) ; or by Stretta to Pontresina (six hours). After crossing the stone bridge near the village, all roads to the left must be avoided. After long walking through luxuriant forests, some meadows are reached, facing which are the entrances to the valleys of Vauglia and Casanella. From the Casanna chalet (two hours) walk for fifteen minutes further into the valley, and then turn to the left up a steep grassy slope. The footpath will be seen from a distance. In three-quarters of an hour the top of the pass may be reached, from whence a path leads down to Val Federia.

XII. PONTRESINA (5,566 feet).

The village of Pontresina is now well known to tourists. Lying at the foot of the famous Bernina pass, almost surrounded by the steep and jagged spurs of the Bernina group, and at the mouth of valleys which cut into the very heart of it,—in view of gigantic mountains, surrounded by glaciers of the first magnitude,—Pontresina can compete with the most famous places in Europe in point of natural grandeur. But visitors are not confined to difficult mountain and glacier excursions ; there are numbers of easy ascents, which need comparatively little strength to surmount, and are very enjoyable ; fine views are to be had from the lower hills, and there is a great variety of walks in the valleys, through shady, fragrant forests and romantic ravines, to fine waterfalls and vast glaciers ; added to this, the climate is extremely healthy, so that Pontresina is a most delightful spot for a summer holiday. The air is dry and bracing, and the village being sheltered from the wind, the mean temperature is much higher than the absolute height of the place

and its proximity to the glaciers would lead one to suppose.

The village lies on a little terrace, above the Flatzbach, which is formed by the united torrents of the Roseg and Morteratsch glaciers. Pontresina is divided into the following parts :

1. Laret, or the lower village. This is the name of the first group of houses that is seen in coming from Samaden. This is the most important part of the village, and contains the parish church, in which the English service is also held. In the year 1720, this part was quite burnt down, the church alone escaping complete destruction. Among the archives of the commune, there still exist some ancient books and documents, which were saved, half-burnt, from the fire. Some of the houses have been rebuilt in the modern style. Most of the great hotels are here : Roseg, Kreuz, Krone, and Saratz, as well as the Post and Telegraph Office.

2. Bellavita, or the new quarter. Beyond the church, and separated from the lower village by a little stream, there stands by the roadside a row of new houses known by this name, and consisting of Hotel Languard, a few restaurants and villas, the photographic studio, the village baker's shop, the pastor's house, and the school, with the meteorological station.

3. St. Spiert almost joins this new quarter. Its houses are mostly old-fashioned and respectable. There are no hotels, but a restaurant and a "bierhalle." This part of the village is said to have received its name from an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost. Now there is a little tavern on its site, in building which a quantity of coffins and mouldering bones were found.

4. Garsun lies about five minutes further up the valley, by the roadside, and consists of a few old-fashioned houses, and the Hotel Steinbock, which has been nicely done up.

5. The Karlihof. This is the name given to a row of houses extending in a semicircle above St. Spiert and Garsun. This is the most ancient part of the village; many of the houses are very old, and rather miserable. There is a little old church, with its graveyard surrounding it; and opposite stands a five-sided ruined tower, in fair preservation (Spaniola). A few young arves have taken root on its battlements.

A wide expanse of meadows is spread out in the immediate neighbourhood of Pontresina, sloping gently down to the bottom of the valley. The grass grows very luxuriantly, and the meadows are covered with a gay carpet of flowers during the months of May, June, and July. A few years ago Edelweiss grew abundantly in tufts on the nearest rocks above the houses, but now this favourite plant has been almost extirpated from the places close at hand. Nevertheless a number of rare plants grow most luxuriantly: *Paradisica liliastrum*, *Lilium bulbiferum*, *Phyteuma humile*, *Allium strictum*, *Phaca australis*, *Geranium aconitifolium*, *Gentiana asclepiadea*, *Dracocephalum Ruyschiana*, *Pulmonaria azurea*, *Primula viscosa* and *latifolia*, *Stipa pennata*, *Draba frigida*, various species of Saxifrage, etc. Near the village, in the meadows and by the streams, are found—*Gagea Liottardi*, *Ranunculus pyrenæus*, *Soldanella alpina* and *pusilla*, *Epilobium Fleischeri*, *Gentiana punctata*, *Charpentieri*, and *glacialis*, with many other species of Gentian. Solitary plants of the rare fern *Woodsia hyberborea* occur

here and there. The number of ditches and banks intersecting the meadows show that agriculture must once have been carried on somewhat extensively, but of late years most of the fields have been converted into meadows. On a high hill above the lower village there is a little potato-field, probably the highest one in Europe. The surface of the meadows is picturesquely broken by small groves of larches, and they are surrounded by forests of larch and arve : there are not more than six pines in all the Pontresina valley. The forest, which lies opposite the village, and is traversed by many ingeniously contrived paths, grows on an ancient moraine, which, as well as many distinct marks of glacier action, recalls to our minds the long-past glacial period. Above the Hotel Roseg there is a quarry of steatite, which is used for doorways, monuments, ovens, etc., and takes a good polish. The cheerful songs of birds are rarely heard, but the eagle builds his nest in the neighbouring rocks. Walking along the road from one part of the village to another, the shrill whistle of the marmot may often be heard from the Languard valley, and in winter the chamois, in herds of twenty or thirty, come down to the forest, not far from the houses ; so that these fine creatures, the noblest wild animals in the Alps, may be watched for hours, leaping and gambolling. They feel so secure that they cannot be scared by loud shouting, whistling, and cracking whips.

Further off, a very fine range of mountains appears in view ; I will try in a few words to describe them as seen from the street, and for this purpose will place myself below the inner angle of the great *dépendance* belonging to the Hotel Roseg, and facing the Roseg glacier, which

lies almost directly to the south. We are looking all along the Roseg valley, to its most distant heights and recesses. If the distance does not appear very great, that is an optical delusion due to the clearness of the air. The entrance to the valley is formed by the wooded heights of Muottas on our left, surmounted by the Chalchagn peak, and Rosatch on the right. Above Chalchagn towers P. Tschierva, shaped like two wide gables, and followed by the two white Sella peaks, bounding the distant glacier. Their shape shows us at once how rightly the name, "Sella-sattel," was chosen. To the right of them stands P. Glüschaint, i.e., Glowing Peak. This name is also very appropriate; the spectator will best be convinced of this late in the evening, when deep shadows have already veiled the glacier, whilst this great wall of snow is still shining with a purple glow. La Monica, or The Nun, rises to the right of it, modest and lowly, almost at the feet of the Chapütschin (or Monk), whose face-like form can be seen in profile from our point of view, close to the dark rocks of the Rosatch. Let us pause awhile and admire in silence the wide Roseg glacier sinking down into the valley. When we turn slightly to the right, and look west, a part of the Albula chain arrests our gaze. P. Albana appears above the gentle slope of the Celerina forests, followed by the pyramidal form of the Julier. The Suvretta valley is easily distinguished on their north-eastern side, and P. Suvretta rising apparently from a deep col. The next peak (on the left of the above-mentioned valley, to the right of our standpoint) is P. Nair; the next three points have not yet received any name. The massive form of P. Saluver stands next, followed by the Dreiblumenspitze and the broad ridge of

P. Padella, terminating this range, with Piz Ot standing up behind them. Further north, the mountains which divide the Bevers and Albula valleys form a continuation of this range, the most prominent peaks being, P. dellas Blais, P. de Mez, and the broad ridge of Crasta Mora. To the right of P. de Mez, P. Albula is seen, rising from a more distant group, in the shape of a side-saddle. The north-eastern slope rises steeply towards the Schafberg, and is interspersed with rocks, ravines, and watercourses; the Two Sisters and P. Murail lie rather in a south-easterly direction; next to these, part of Munt Albris is seen above the Languard forest; and away over the roofs of the houses near is Munt Pers, far up the Pontresina valley.

Pontresina being a great resort of tourists, is a scene of continual life and movement, and has a quick succession of guests all through the summer. The wonderful restlessness and activity of the visitors is best seen in the evening after dinner, when the next day's excursions are being arranged. Whilst some, in good humour at their return from a successful expedition, are emptying a last glass with their guides, and bidding them farewell, landlords, porters, and guests are all hurrying about, looking after guides, saddle-horses, and vehicles, allotting tasks, trying mountaineering apparatus, and packing provisions. Not long after the watchman has announced the midnight hour, a few parties are already leaving the village, and by morning most of the guides are over the hills and away. The saddle-horses now come to the door, delay is at an end, the lady jumps lightly into the saddle, while her anxious husband hands the guide their provisions and wraps, and away they go. There is no such hurry about the drives; they come off later in the

day. Although there are more than a hundred horses kept in the village for the use of visitors, it is necessary almost every day to wait till the saddle-horses come in, in order to satisfy the numerous orders for carriages.

There are about thirty men who belong to the guides' club, of very different degrees of competency; of the elder ones, bold Hans Grass, and prudent Chr. Grass, P. Jenny, A. Ambühl, and Jak. Müller have been most honourably mentioned in several guide-books, as also Sam. Schnitzler, who is well acquainted with the Alpine flowers. Among the younger guides, also, there are several men whose experience in mountain and glacier walking is great. Not a single accident has yet happened under the guidance of the Pontresina men. According to Held the geometrician, F. Arpagans (not belonging to the club) is an excellent guide. The tariffs for guides and vehicles are kept in all the hotels.

GUIDES' TARIFF FOR 1875

(which will probably remain unaltered).

From Pontresina.

To Piz Languard for	{ sunrise	...	...	8 francs.
	{ sunset	...	...	12 "
P. Languard, returning by Pischa	...	...	...	11 "
To the Morteratsch glacier	...	...	...	3 "
To Chünetta	...	...	...	4 "
To the first rise of the glacier	...	...	...	5 "
To the lowest névé	...	...	...	6 "
Below Islapersa	...	...	...	8 "
On to Islapersa	...	...	...	10 "
The Diavolezza excursion	...	...	...	12 "
To Boval	...	...	...	10 "

Ascent of the Piz Bernina	...	...	...	80 francs.
" " Cresta güzza	...	...	...	60 "
" " Piz d'Argient	...	...	...	50 "
" " Zupo	...	...	...	50 "
" " Palü	...	...	...	50 "
" " Cambrena	...	...	...	40 "
" " Carrai	...	...	...	15 "
To Val da Fain	...	...	...	10 "
Through Val da Fain, by Livigno to Bormio	...	...	...	40 "
Ascent of Piz Alv	...	...	...	8 "
" Lagalp	...	...	...	9 "
" Champatsch	...	...	...	10 "
To La Bösa and. by Val di Campo and Val				
Viola to Bormio	...	...	...	45 "
To Alp Grüm	...	...	...	8 "
Ascent of Piz Verona	...	...	...	40 "
By Grüm and Cavaglia to Poschiavo	...	...	...	20 "
Ascent of Piz Chalchagn	...	...	...	7 "
" " Tschierva	...	...	...	20 "
" " Morteratsch	...	...	...	30 "
Across the Porta Roseg	...	...	...	200 "
Ascent of Piz Roseg	...	...	...	90 "
To the summit of the Sella pass, returning to				
Pontresina	...	...	...	15 "
By the Sella pass to Falleria and Poschiavo	...	...	...	40 "
" " to Chiesa in Val Malenco	...	...	...	50 "
Over the Sella pass, returning by the Cam-				
brena col	...	...	...	50 "
Over the Sella pass, returning by Bella Vista				
and the Morteratsch gl. to Pontresina	...	...	...	50 "
Ascent of Piz Sella	...	...	...	30 "
" " Glüschaint	...	...	...	30 "
" " Chapütschin, returning to Pon-				
tresina	...	...	...	25 "

Ascent of Piz Chapütschin, returning by the					
Fexthal	...	...	...	...	30 francs.
Over the Chapütschin pass to Chiesa	...	...	...	...	50 "
Over the Chapütschin, returning by Fex to					
Pontresina	...	...	...	...	35 "
Over the Fuorcla de Fex to Sils Maria	...	...	...	...	18 "
Ascent of P. Corvatsch, returning to Pon-					
tresina	...	...	...	...	14 "
Ascent of P. Corvatsch, returning to Silva					
Plana	...	...	...	...	16 "
Ascent of P. Corvatsch, returning by the					
Fexthal	...	...	...	...	20 "
Over Fuorcla Surlej to Silva Plana	...	...	...	...	10 "
Ascent of Piz Surlej	...	...	...	...	10 "
" " Rosatch	...	...	...	...	7 "
To the Roseg glacier	...	...	...	...	7 "
As far as below Agagliouls	...	...	...	...	7 "
" the signal-point of Agagliouls	...	...	...	...	10 "
To Alp Ota	...	...	...	...	6 "
To Mortels	...	...	...	...	8 "
To Surovêls	...	...	...	...	6 "
Ascent of Piz Julier					
" " d'Err	...	...	...	...	50 "
" " Nair	...	...	...	...	45 "
" " Nair	...	...	...	...	9 "
" " Ot	...	...	...	...	11 "
By Val Bevers and Suvretta to Campfêr	...	...	...	...	15 "
To Muottas Murail	...	...	...	...	6 "
To the Schafberg	...	...	...	...	5 "

N.B.—In ordering guides from a distance, half the price must be paid beforehand. For a long journey, the guides receive ten francs a day wages. Difficult ascents must be paid for extra, when any extra exertion or danger is incurred.

CARRIAGE FARES FROM PONTRESINA.

PRELIMINARY RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

1. An hour's waiting is included in all the expeditions.
2. For half a day's excursion, for any extra waiting, after the first hour, one franc is charged for one-horse carriages, and two francs for two horses, per hour.
3. For the day's excursion, the tariff price is regarded as the maximum.
4. Every extra person, not included in the tariff, pays an extra fare of 20 per cent.
5. When a carriage has been ordered, but the drive has been given up without sufficient reason, such as illness or bad weather, the compensation for a one-horse carriage for half a day is two francs, for a whole day five francs. Two-horse carriages in proportion.

Excursions.	One-horse carriages.		Two-horse carriages. 4 persons.	Observations.
	1 or 2 persons.	3 persons.		
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	
Morteratsch drive	4	5	8	Without waiting.
Morteratsch drive	5	6	1	Maximum 12 and 20.
Montebello ...	5	6	10	Maximum " " and 24.
Bernina houses...	6	7	12	The day's excursion.
Bernina hospice	13	15	25	With a halt at the Hospice.
Schwarzer See ...	10	12	18	Without returning.
La Rösa... ..	16	18	30	" "
Poschiavo ...	30	32	70	" "
Le Prese... ..	30	32	70	" "
Tirano	35	40	75	" "
Roseg (berg-wagen)	7	8	...	Without waiting.
Roseg (whole day)	12	13		

CARRIAGE FARES—*continued.*

Excursions.	One-horse carriages.		Two-horse carriages.	Observations.
	1 or 2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	
Samaden and back	5	6	10	Maximum 12 and 20.
Samaden, one way	4	5	8	
Celerina and back	5	6	10	Maximum 12 and 20.
Celerina, one way	4	5	8	
Bervers	6	7	12	Maximum 14 and 24.
The Bervers valley	6	7	12	Maximum 14 and 24.
Ponte	7	8	14	" "
Zuz	8	9	15	" "
Zernez	16	18	30	In the afternoon, 5 frs. less.
St. Moritz village	7	18	14	Maximum 14 & 24.
St. Moritz Bad ...	8	9	15	" "
Campfer by the upper road	8	9	15	" "
Campfer by the Bad	9	10	17	" "
Silva Plana	10	11	20	" "
Sils-Maria	12	14	22	Day's excursion.
Maloja	15	17	28	" "
Vicosoprano	25	28	40	Without returning.
Chiavenna	40	45	70	" "
Colico	50	55	100	" "
Chur	65	70	130	" "
Thusis	50	55	100	" "
Alvèneu Bad by the Albula	40	45	70	" "
Bergün	30	35	60	" "
Süs	25	30	50	" "
Schuls	35	40	60	" "
Tiefenkasten ...	40	45	70	" "

Trinkgeld is not included in the tariff: it is customary to give for one horse, for half a day, fifty cents; for the whole day, one franc.

For two horses in proportion.

CHARGES FOR SADDLE-HORSES.

Piz Languard, nine francs.

Alp Grüm, from the Schwarzsee, eight francs.

„ „ Hospice, seven francs.

Alp Surovél, ten francs.

Muottas Murail, eight francs.

From Pontresina to Grüm, fifteen francs.

Fuorcla Surlej to the top of the pass, fifteen francs.

The entire excursion, twenty francs.

With regard to the charges in the hotels and lodging-houses, Pontresina has a reputation for cheapness.

HOTELS AND VILLAS.

1. Hotel Roseg (Florian Stoppany, director), a new and first-class hotel, outside the lower village, in a very open situation, full in view of the Roseg. Very comfortable in every respect, with a garden in front of the house, commanding a fine view, luxurious private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms. 100 beds. A *dépendance*, also intended to contain 100 beds, is in process of construction, and will be completed this year.

2. Hotel Weisses Kreuz (Lehrer L. Enderlin), at the lower end of the village. The view is restricted, though the Roseg is well seen from the terrace. The landlord is well acquainted with most of the expeditions among the Bernina mountains, and is therefore able to give tourists good advice. The guests are almost exclusively German; it is a comfortable hotel, with sixty beds.

3. Hotel Gredig zur Krone (Lor. Gredig). First-class hotel, lying towards the upper end of the village. Many of the rooms have a good view of the Roseg. Very comfortable in every respect; luxurious sitting-rooms and

bed-rooms. 150 beds. Good *dépendances*. Post and telegraph office in the house.

4. Hotel Saratz (Gebr. Saratz). First-class new hotel, at the upper end of the village, full in view of the Roseg, and in a very quiet situation. Very comfortable in every respect. Luxurious rooms. 100 beds. Very pretty sheltered front garden, with a fine view. (There is in the hotel a nice collection of birds, small wild animals, and butterflies, arranged by Präz. Saratz himself.)

All the above-mentioned hotels are lighted with gas.

5. Hotel Languard (Pfarrer Casp. Sutter), in the new quarter, or Bellavita, is in process of building, and will be opened this year. It will contain several sitting-rooms, and about fifty beds.

6. Hotel Steinbock (Casp. Stiffler) is in Garsun. The situation is pleasant and the view good. Comfortable rooms with new furniture. Families frequently make a long stay here. Forty-five beds.

7. Restaurant Stiffler (Schwestern Stiffler), in Bellavita, has a good view of the Roseg. Breakfast and supper provided in the house. There is no table-d'hôte dinner, but hot and cold dishes are always to be had in the restaurant. Twenty-five beds. The arrangements are good.

8. Restaurant zur Bierhalle (Jac. Müller), at St. Spiert. Breakfast and supper in the house; cold and hot dishes in the restaurant. There are a few rooms for visitors whose requirements are not great, and about ten or twelve good beds.

9. Villa Bellavita (N. Jenny), in Bellavita, commanding a fine view. There are two nice private sitting-rooms and sixteen beds. Breakfast and supper provided in the house.

10. Villa Stiffler (J. Pet. Stiffler), above Villa Bellavita, in an equally good situation, and comfortably arranged. Breakfast and supper. Twelve beds.

11. Maison Stähelin (Wittfrau Stähelin), also situated in Bellavita. Breakfast and supper. Sixteen beds.

The following persons let private apartments :—

Herr Pidermann-Barblan, Unterdorf, eight beds.

Herr Abraham Taverna, Unterdorf, ten beds.

Jungfrau Clara Christ, Unterdorf, twelve beds.

Herr Lor. Felix, Unterdorf, twelve beds.

Herr Ulrich Stiffler, Unterdorf, sixteen beds.

Herr Joh. Betschi, Unterdorf, four beds.

Herr Ammann P. Jenny's heirs, Unterdorf, twelve beds.

Frau Elsb. Saratz, Unterdorf, six beds.

Herr Ammann Bernh. Saratz, Unterdorf, eight beds.

Herr Barthol. Walter, Unterdorf, ten beds.

Herr Jacob Lina, Unterdorf, eight beds.

Herr Val. Kessler, Unterdorf, four beds.

Herr Hauptm. B. Saratz, St. Spiert, six beds.

Madame Olgiati, St. Spiert, five beds.

Herr M. Caviezel, St. Spiert, eight beds.

Herr Thom. Lardelli, Garsun, eight beds.

Herr Heinr. Nicol, Garsun, six beds.

Physician, Dr. J. M. Ludwig, residing in Hotel Roseg.

ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES.

Alpine plants ; Flora of the Bernina district ; Herbaria, containing from 200 to 500 species, scientifically arranged and nicely bound. Collections of 30 to 100 species ; single plants for sale ; albums, drawings of flowers, bouquets of

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO

fresh Edelweiss, live plants: M. Caviezel, Oberpontresina, who is also the author of this Guide to the Upper Engadine.

Photography; groups taken in all sizes; landscapes and views of the Bernina district, Albula road, Viamala, Bregaglia, Lower Engadine, Valtelline, etc., in all sizes: A. Flury, Photographic Studio, Bellavita.

Tourists' requisites of all kinds; stationery: L. Meyer, opposite Hotel Krone.

Haberdashery, millinery, drapery, etc.: Mdm. Brækliwalder, opposite Hotel Krone.

Silks, drapery, ironmongery, in the bazaar kept by Veraguth Herold, above Hotel Saratz.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes; boots for mountain walking, gaiters, etc.: G. Hartmann, at Hotel Krone; and W. Oswald, in the upper village (Oberdorf).

Ice-axes, nails, clamps, locks, etc.; repairs: Plesch Fleisch, locksmith, in the upper village.

Ironmongery of all kinds; alpenstocks marked: Frau Deta Caffisch, near Hotel W. Kreuz.

Hairdresser: C. Streicher, opposite Hotel Weisses Kreuz.

Confectionery, English biscuits, chocolate, foreign wines and liqueurs: Jac. Lina, in the lower village (Unterdorf).

Valtelline wine for exportation:—

Herr L. Gredig zur Krone.

Herr P. Manzinoja, Oberdorf.

Herr J. Lina, Unterdorf.

Herr Barthol. Walter, Unterdorf.

EXCURSIONS.

A great variety of excursions may be made from Pontresina, and we will classify them thus :—

1. Very easy walks.
2. Longer walks, or easy expeditions which may be made without a guide.
3. Moderate excursions requiring guides.
4. Difficult mountain expeditions (guides necessary).
5. Glacier walks and excursions lasting several days (guides necessary).

I. VERY EASY WALKS.

1. *The walk by the Pontresina Gorge through the Forest.*

This is a favourite walk in the afternoon or evening, and is much frequented by strangers from the neighbouring villages. This grand romantic scene is unequalled in the Engadine, and bears some resemblance to the world-famed Via Mala. The way to reach it is to start from Lower Pontresina by the church, and to go along the Roseg road as far as the old "Puntota," over the Morteratsch stream. From the bridge a wonderful glimpse may be had of the dark depths where the wild roaring torrent makes its way with difficulty among narrow clefts and overhanging rocks, here wildly foaming, and there lying peacefully in clear pools. From the bridge the well-planned path may be seen, a yard in width, turning towards the gorge in a wide curve. In about five minutes a seat is reached, on a rock about 200 feet above the abyss. The fearful gulf is seen, here and there bridged over by fallen trees; scanty moss and a few hanging shrubs, sprinkled by the spray of the torrent, cover the

smooth rock in places. Be careful not to lean against the trees at the edge of the cliff, nor to bend too far over the torrent. Another five minutes will take you to a second seat opposite a waterfall, which sends its white stream, like foaming milk, down to the dark depths. A path turns off to the left about 100 feet beyond the seat, and leads among great arves, below the rock, to another wild raging waterfall. Following the path through the wood, a pleasant variety of lovely forest scenes and sunny openings are met with. A very pleasant shady walk now turns off to the right, and joins the Rosellas road at the entrance to the Roseg valley, after winding for a quarter of an hour through the wood. The next resting-place affords a beautiful view of the village and its vicinity. Further on are several seats and pleasant resting-places in the forest; the fresh sweet air is scented by the perfume of the *Linnea borealis*, which spreads everywhere in the shade. After half an hour's walk, the open fields are attained, where another bench invites pedestrians to stay and watch the Languard fall as it rushes down some hundreds of feet. After crossing the bridge close at hand, the walk back to Pontresina will take only a quarter of an hour.

2. *The walk by the Tower.*

About 150 yards beyond the last house of Upper Pontresina, or Garsun, a well-marked footpath leads off to the left of the highroad towards the forest and the ruined tower. Above the Steinbock Hotel is a very shady spot, whence a lovely view of the valley may be enjoyed: there is a second seat about five minutes higher, with a view of the whole village, the valley of the Flatz-bach, and also

of the Albula chain. This walk is connected with the Schafberg path, as will be found by crossing the Languard road and taking the path through the meadows. It leads to the Crastota hill, and so back to the Krone, Saratz, and Roseg hotels.

3. *The Flatz walk.*

This walk has no grand view, or specially interesting points; it is a pleasant retired path by the side of the roaring torrent, which calls up so many thoughts as it rushes past. Start from the Hotel Roseg, from whence you may see the little Flatz bridge, across which you must go to the wooded terrace on the other bank; turn to the left and follow the windings of the path under the trees and by the edge of the river. Benches are placed here and there; the path leads out of the wood towards Punt Nouva (New Bridge), over the Roseg torrent, and to Puntota, joining the walk No. 1.

4. *The Rosellas walk.*

On the right side of the Roseg stream, before coming to Punt Nouva, a road leads into the valley. After ten minutes, a side-path (the Faisweg) turns off into the forest, and winds away to the left to walk No. 1. On a hill to the right where the road divides, there is a seat with a grand view of the Roseg glacier. The road leads for about twenty-five minutes further through the forest as far as a bridge near what was once Colani's house, but is now known as Acla Pidermann, and crosses over to the left side of the valley. The whole walk is shady and cool. White rhododendrons are occasionally found on the upper slope.

5. *The Schafberg walk.*

About an hour and a half of average walking is required for this pretty little expedition ; the best time for it is the cool of the morning, although the lights and shades are quite as good in the evening. There are three ways of getting to it : 1, By Hotel Roseg, up towards the wooded heights of Crastotas ; 2, By the church, up towards the forest ; and, 3, from Garsun up to the old church, and along the field-path below it to the left. The three paths meet at Crastotas, at a seat where there is a fine view of the Roseg. The ascent now becomes steeper and more toilsome. Ten minutes higher is the Marienbank (Fr. Marie Peters, of Chemnitz), under a rock and shaded by trees, from whence the St. Moritz village is seen above the Celerina forest. A rather steep zigzag path leads through the flourishing plantations of arves and larches, and in twenty minutes a projecting rock with seats is reached ; this is about half-way. The view of the Roseg and Morteratsch glaciers is indescribably beautiful, with their background of lofty snow mountains and the lakes of Statz and St. Moritz. The last half of the way leads through a forest of ancient and gigantic larches, then up above the boundary of the forest, and ends at a small levelled place immediately above Hotel Roseg. The view is wonderful, especially towards the Roseg valley. The Pontresina valley is seen from the mouth of the Flatzbach to the Morteratsch glacier, and the main valley as far as the lake of Campfêr. The view of the mountains is grand.

6. *To the Morteratsch Glacier and Chiinetta* (one hour).

Follow the Bernina road. Ten minutes from Pontresina, the Languard stream falls over a high rock, making

a fine waterfall. In twenty minutes more the road turns into the forest, and is surrounded on all sides by great boulders belonging to an ancient moraine. Take the next turning to the right from the highroad, which leads to the halting-place for horses, and to the Bernina falls, which may be watched from the Chapütschölbrücke. A considerable body of water here falls, dashing from one rock to another, and forming great clouds of spray, which shine with the brightest rainbow colours when the sun is in a favourable position. (A person subject to giddiness should not go as far as the great arve near the bridge.) About two minutes further on the other side of the Morteratsch bridge is—

Hotel Morteratsch (Val. Kessler), a little inn capable of lodging ten or twelve persons, with good beds. Dinners to order; but cold and hot dishes are always to be had at the restaurant, *à la carte*, as well as coffee, milk, wine, beer, liqueurs, etc. Persons may also live *en pension*, at from seven to nine francs a day, including attendance.

About a quarter of a mile further on, the Morteratsch stream rushes noisily out of the wide, green glacier cavern. The Morteratsch glacier terminates here on reaching the level valley; it is considerably raised in the centre, and has a medial moraine, composed of huge blocks of stone. In observing this wonderful object, be careful not to go too near the cave, as pieces of moraine are continually being detached from the steep declivity, and come leaping down far beyond the foot of the glacier. Old people in the village still remember when it was not nearly so far advanced. There are indications that centuries ago the chalets of Alp Madratscha lay about 6,000 feet further up the valley. After the great floods of 1868 the Morteratsch

torrent, being greatly swollen, brought out from below the ice pieces of hewn and sawn wood which doubtless belonged to those buildings. According to Professor Dollfuss's measurements, a point in the centre of the glacier advances on an average seven inches per day.

The side moraines prove that the glacier has melted away very much on both sides. A few ruined walls close to the *terminal* moraine are all that remain of a chalet which was destroyed in 1834, having been built at a time when cattle could be pastured further up the valley. The excursion may be prolonged to Chünetta. The footpath begins to the right of the above-mentioned ruined walls. After twenty minutes' steep ascent a shepherd's hut is reached, above which extends a long line of rocks. The little footpath begins again here; and in twenty minutes more a point is gained from which the whole extent of the Morteratsch glacier may be seen for many miles, as far as the labyrinth and the falls; and away beyond them are the wide fields of *névé*, surrounded by the peaks of Paltü, Bellavita, Argient, and Morteratsch, covered with eternal ice and snow, between which rise the stern black jagged rocks of Crasta-güzza and the Bernina. If any one wishes to undertake a glacier expedition from this point, in order to observe closely the peculiarities of this great glacier, such as the sand-hills, basins, glacier mills, tables, and streams, caves, crevasses, labyrinths, etc., let him not go without a good guide. No one can imagine what are the hidden difficulties and dangers of glacier walking, for the outwardly calm and smooth appearance is most deceptive. A pleasant way back to the hotel is by the left side of the valley, where the variety of thick wood and open ground is very delightful. It is intended to prolong the carriage

road from the present halting-place to the glacier, and probably this improvement will be made soon.

7. *To the Meierei on the St. Moritz Lake.*

Cross the Flatz by the bridge below the Roseg, and go straight over the level ground, crossing the road near the corner of the wall which surrounds a large meadow ; then take the ascending footpath, and the way cannot be mistaken. On coming out of the forest the path turns to the right round the Stätzer See towards its lower end.

II. LONGER WALKS AND EXPEDITIONS WHICH MAY BE
UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT GUIDES.

1. *To Alp Ota.*

This excursion is very frequently made in carriages, but good walkers often do it on foot. Begin with crossing Punt Ota and Punt Nouva, and turn into the Roseg valley, then follow the road, and in an hour and a half or two hours, rising imperceptibly all the time, you will come in view of the Roseg glacier and the restaurant. About half-way, at Alp Prùma, the road crosses to the right side of the valley, only to return to the left, near the end, where the valley widens out. It is an extremely pleasant walk, full of fine views. In the spring many little streams may be seen coursing down the mountains on both sides of the valley ; but later in the summer they become entirely or very nearly dry. At the restaurant (Decelli-Risch) hot and cold dishes are to be had, wine, beer, coffee, whipt cream, etc. Visitors will do well to examine the bill of fare and the list of wines. There are also four or five bedrooms. The view is very fine here, but is far surpassed by that from Alp Ota, an hour's walk

further on. About a quarter of an hour beyond the restaurant the path turns up-hill to the right among old arves and dark rocks, where the way is rather rough and steep. The finest point of view is a little beyond the shepherd's hut at a cairn ; from this spot a magnificent view is obtained, inferior to very few in the Alps. Far below extend the Roseg glacier and the tributary Tschierva, Sella, and Mortels glaciers, which, with their falls, clefts, and crevasses, can be seen extending for many miles. Four lateral and three medial moraines run like long grey ribbons at the edge or down the middle of the dazzling white ice. In the midst of this icy sea there rises a green island called Agagliouls, where flocks of sheep feed and gambol. Behind it rise the precipitous snowy walls of the gigantic Piz Roseg, to the left of which, and separated by the deep col called Porta Roseg, stand the bare sharp peaks of Monte Scerscen and the Bernina, which are followed by P. Morteratsch and Tschierva. To the right of the Roseg is the Sella pass, followed by the double peaks of the Sella and the snow-clad heights of the Glüschaint, Monica, and Chapütschin. Various effects of light and shade are seen at different times, and enhance the beauty of the scene.

Persons wishing to go on the glacier are requested to take a guide, but there are not so many interesting objects to be seen on the lower part of this glacier as on the Morteratsch.

2. *Muottas Murail* (an hour and a half to two hours).

This expedition is well worth doing, and, after Munt Musellas, near Ponte, commands the finest view of all the lower hills. Horses can go as far as the upper chalet,

which lies about ten minutes from the best point of view. Provisions should be taken, but milk and cream are to be bought at the chalet. Before the meadows are mown you must go along the broad field-path beyond the Hotel Roseg, to the right of the highroad, as far as the larch wood by the Murail stream, which may be crossed a little higher up by a small bridge leading to the mountain road. Later in the summer the way may be much shortened by turning towards the highest corner of the Pontresina meadows, and ascending the steep wooded hill to the left, from which a cattle track leads past some old walls into the mountain road. See "Samaden."

3. *To the Languard Hut* (one hour).

(For a description of the road as far as the chalet see Piz Languard.) Go along below the chalet to the Languard stream, and over the little bridge out on to a high rock. The principal view is over the Morteratsch valley, with the glacier and its surrounding mountains. The view is finer from the hill above the chalet, and from thence the Pontresina valley may also be seen. Let no one try to return by the descent from Languard to the Morteratsch valley, for there are some very dangerous places to be encountered.

4. *To the Bernina Houses and the Heuthal* (an hour and a half).

Most persons drive there, although it is by no means a fatiguing walk from Pontresina, keeping to the highroad. On the way, especially at Plattas (forty-five minutes), there are magnificent glimpses of P. Palü, Bella Vista, Zupo, Argient, Crasta Güzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. On the left, the jagged Mont Albris lifts his

head, shaped like a sugarloaf ; this is fine hunting-ground for the chamois. In front rise the grey limestone P. Alv and the snow-streaked Lagalp, which by-and-by reveal themselves as mighty peaks.

The Bernina inn lies by the roadside, surrounded by rich meadows. It is built in the old Engadine style, with large stables near. The landlord and proprietor is Herr Ch. Falett. Several rooms have been very nicely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and visitors who wish to remain *en pension*. Cold meat, coffee, milk, and cream, are always ready. Hot dishes *à la carte* can quickly be served, and even large dinners can be prepared during a short interval, which may be profitably spent in taking a walk. *Pensionnaires* may have fresh cow and goat's milk, and whey if they wish to undergo the whey cure. The best walk in this neighbourhood, for those who love flowers especially, is to the Heuthal, where through the months of July and August the valley is literally carpeted with a profusion of brightest-coloured flowers. There are some very rare plants ; but of course these will hardly be found by the roadside. The Edelweiss is cut in quantities to feed the cattle. The botanist will find—*Sempervivum Wulfeni*, *Pedicularis incarnata* and *atro-rubens* (in all ten species of *Pedicularis*), *Phyteuma humile* and *pauciflorum*, *Papaver pyrenaicum*, *Artemisia helvetica*, *Campanula cenisia*, *Dianthus glacialis*, *Gentiana Charpentieri*, *Horminum pyrenaicum*, *Hutchinsia brevicaulis*, *Arabis cœrulea*, *Draba frigida*, *Sesleria disticha*, *Juncus Jacquini*, *Woodsia hyperborea*, and many species of *Carex*, *Orchis*, *Hieracia*, and *Salix*. A great many Marmots live in this valley.

Other excursions are recommended to—

1. The Bernina falls and Morteratsch glacier (half an hour).
2. To the Val Minor as far as the Fuorcla (an hour and a quarter).
3. To the Bernina hospice (an hour and a half).
4. To the Cambrena glacier (an hour and a quarter).
5. To Grüm (two and a half or three hours).
6. To the Diavolezza (three hours).

Longer expeditions are : over the Diavolezza to the Morteratsch and Bernina glaciers ; over Pischia to Piz Languard ; over Stretta to Livigno and Bormio ; over Tschüffer to the Camogaskerthal and Ponte.

5. *To the Bernina Hospice and the Expeditions from it.*
(Three hours to three and a half. 7,615 feet.)

This is a specially attractive expedition. A good walker can do it on foot from Pontresina, but it is better to drive to the Hospice, following the highroad from the Bernina houses, and in ten minutes crossing the Bernina stream. The stream from Val Minor is soon reached, which in the spring is a torrent, but later on becomes dry near the bridge. On ascending its left bank for about 150 yards you will reach a limestone rock, and the stream will be seen whirling with much velocity round this rock, and then disappearing through a hole which opens towards the mountain. Following the road for twenty minutes more, at a sudden turn where the projecting rocks are rounded by glacier action, the chain of lakes is reached. Four lakes lie one beyond the other : the Kleinsee, the Schwarzsee, the Weissee, and the Skalasee. A narrow barrier of land between the Black and the White lakes

forms the water-shed. A little stream flows from the former to the Inn and the Black Sea; the latter drains down into the Adda and the Adriatic. When water and wind are both high, a small stream sometimes flows from the White into the Black lake, so that the water of the former flows both north and south. The Hospice is visible from here, and may be reached in twenty-five minutes.

Bernina Hospice (landlord, L. Mischol) is a new and comfortably arranged hotel, where many visitors make a long stay. There are several sitting-rooms, and about fifty beds. There are large stables, coach-house, and garden. Table-d'hôte several times a day. Dinners to order. Dishes *à la carte*, at the restaurant.

EXCURSIONS AND WALKS FROM THE HOSPICE.

1. To the hill near the hotel. The view is very beautiful of the little lakes below, Cambrena rising in front, with Arles and Carral on either side, the magnificent Cambrena glacier with its great ice-fall, and the near and distant mountains, among which Piz Ot and Cima di Campo are most conspicuous.

2. To the galleries, half an hour on the other side of the pass. Observe the masonry by means of which this road is protected from storms and avalanches, and the curious windings by which the road descends abruptly to Val Agoné.

3. To Bellevue Grüm (an hour and a quarter). A new path leads to it, and saddle horses or donkeys may generally be had at the hospice. The best point of view is not from the summit of the hill, but from the restaurant, where cold meat and refreshing drinks are to be had. The Palù glacier is the most prominent feature: deep

down below lies Cavaglia, and many chalets and farms, and far away shine the bright blue waters of Lake Poschiavo, and at the upper end of the lake Le Prese may be perceived. The panorama of the mountains is very fine, especially in the early morning.

4. Piz Champatsch (an hour and a quarter).—A foot-path leads thither over the neighbouring hill. The view resembles that from Grüm, but the finest part of the Paltü glacier is not seen.

5. Piz Lagalp (two hours' ascent with a guide).—The view is very extensive.

There are many longer excursions to be taken: over the Diavolezza to Pontresina; over the Cambrena col, the Paltü and Fellaria glaciers to Malenco, and thence by the Sella to the Roseg; by Colmo d'Entova to Fex and Sils; by Muretto to Maloja; by Canciano to Poschiavo; and by Livigno over the Foscagno, or through Val di Campo and Viola to Bormio.


III. MODERATE EXPEDITIONS REQUIRING GUIDES.

1. *Piz Languard* (three to four hours).

This well-known mountain peak (10,715 feet above the sea) lies to the east of Pontresina. A projecting shoulder of Piz Murail hides both the Languard pastures and the peak itself from the village. No mountain in the Bernina district is so often ascended as Piz Languard; as many as a hundred ascents have been made in one day. The way is easy to find, and there are no difficulties for mountaineers, but for others a guide is desirable. Start very early from Pontresina, so as to profit by the morning freshness. Horses can go as far as the foot of the cone—that is to say, for about two hours. At the meteorological station

of Bellavita you turn from the highroad by a path to the left, leaving the old church on the right; a steep and fatiguing path leads, in three-quarters of an hour, to a chalet, through a dense forest of arves and larches. The road passes along a cliff, at first among huge blocks of gneiss, and afterwards over sweet flowery pastures; then turns to the left up-hill, and after an hour's steep ascent you reach the place beyond which the horses cannot go. The ascent of the peak now begins. The foot-path is well trodden in places, and elsewhere it has been levelled. In an hour the Georgy hut is reached, and ten minutes' more ascent up the stone steps lands you on the summit.

No smiling landscape meets our gaze; all around is fearful desolation. Such is the impression made on every one. So grand and mighty are the features which present themselves, that we must give up all idea of accurate description. By degrees the eye becomes accustomed to the sight, and begins to single out the most important and striking features. But let us try to make out the view; and for this purpose we will take the mighty Piz Bernina in the south-west as a starting-point. To its right rise the snow-covered masses of the Morteratsch, Roseg, and Tschierva, to the left Crestaguzza, Argient, Zupo, Bellavista, Palti, and Cambrena. To the right of this magnificent group, above the depression of Fuorcla Surlej, the eye passes over the mountains of Les Grisons, Tessin, and Savoy, to the Graian Alps, between Piedmont and France. To the right of Piz Surlej appear the mountains of the Valais, Monte Rosa, Strahlhorn, Allelinhorn, Alphubel, Mischabel, Weiss and Fletschhorn, Monte Leone, etc. On the right of the huge Julierstock, the Finsteraar and the



Shreckhorn tower in the dim blue distance, and in front of them lies the Rheinwaldhorn. Behind the fine peaks of the Piz Ot group, of the Oberhalbstein and Bergün mountains, such as Piz Ot, the Tinzenhorn, St. Michael, and Piz Ela, the Tödi and the whole of the Tödi chain as far as Calenda are very prominent. Between Piz Albula and Kesch the jagged ridge of Kurfisten is seen, and the grey Sântis in Appenzell. Then come the mountains of the Rhätikon chain, torn into hundreds of sharp points, followed by the Silvretta group and the mountains of the Lower Engadine, among which the Scesaplana, Grosslitzner, the Schwartzhorn, Buin, Fluchthorn, Muttler, and especially the fine peak of Piz Linard, are most prominent. Far behind the Münsterthal mountains rise the Oetzthal group (Weisskogel, Wildspitze, Weiss-spitze, etc.), with their white gleaming glaciers. The Ortler group, divided from the former by the well-marked depression of the Öttschthal, looks very grand; the Ortler, Königs-spitze, Zebbru, and Monte Cristallo are seen. The panorama includes the Poschiavo and Valtelline chains, among which the Adamellostock, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Cima di Campo, and Piz del Teo must be specially mentioned. About two hours are required for the walk back. Good walkers often diverge over Pisch to the Heuthal and the Bernina houses: on the way many pretty Alpine plants will be found. The sky-blue dwarf Forget-me-not and *Eritrichium nanum* grow among the rocks. *Androsace glacialis* forms a reddish turf, and the snow-white *Ranunculus glacialis*, and the golden *Geum reptans*, flower abundantly. *Phyteuma pauciflorum*, *Senecio carniolicus*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Pedicularis rostrata*, and *Oreochloa disticha* are plentiful. On the Pisch, *Papaver*

pyrenaicum, *Campanula cenisia*, *Phyteuma humile*, and *Hutschinsia brevicaulis* are also found.

2. *The Diavolezza* (eight to ten hours).

The Diavolezza must rank first of all the shorter glacier expeditions in the Bernina district, if the pleasure of the excursion be taken into consideration, together with the small amount of exertion which it requires. In fine weather it is visited by several parties every day. A good guide and good steady walkers are required for it, with good shoes, coloured eye-glasses, and veils for the face and neck. In general there will be little use for the rope and ice-axe. Drive early in the morning to the Bernina houses, or it is better to sleep there overnight, that you may reach the summit early in the morning. About an hour and a half's ascent, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, will bring you to the Diavolezza See : after an hour and a half more, the Fuorcla or Col is reached. Who can refrain from uttering exclamations of astonishment in looking down from this lofty throne upon the seas of ice and all kinds of wild, marvellous, and lovely objects ? A general impression is thus gained from above of this great glacier ; and afterwards, in travelling over it, its wonders are explored in detail. From the Fuorcla a steep descent over loose stones leads to the Pers glacier, on crossing which the Isla Persa is reached, an island of rocks amidst vast rivers of ice. The fall of the Pers glacier immediately to the right, where the foot of man never can tread, arrests the traveller's attention. Who would expect to see organic life flourishing in this desolate spot ? But we find here, sparsely enough it is true, a few plants of *Gentiana imbricata*, *Eritrichium nanum*, *Ceras-*

tium alpinum, Aronicum glaciale, Alchemilla pentaphyllea, etc. After this, almost the whole of the lower part of the Morteratsch glacier is traversed for about two hours and a half, when Hotel Morteratsch, in Alp Nouva, is reached. Some guides prefer to make the excursion the reverse way, beginning with the Morteratsch.

3. *The Corvatsch* (six to seven hours).

This deserves to be placed next to the foregoing expeditions, as it unites to some extent the peculiarities of both, i.e., an extensive view and glacier walking. From the lower villages as far as Celerina the best starting-point is Pontresina; from the upper ones the shortest way is by Silva Plana. Both roads meet on Fuorcla Surlej. Horses may be ridden thus far by both routes. Then follows a glacier walk of two hours. In the early summer most of the crevasses are covered with snow, and consequently all the more caution is necessary. The view is not inferior to that from Piz Languard, though differing from it greatly. The Tyrolese mountains, from their greater distance, do not come so prominently into view, and the Valtelline ranges are hidden behind the Bernina group. But the Bernese mountains and the Alps of the Valais appear large and distinct, and a new view opens upon the magnificent Disgrazia Albigno group. Also the Bregaglia and Aversa mountains, and the whole Albula chain, show themselves in a most imposing manner. The valleys below offer the strangest contrast: on one side glitters the icy expanse of the Roseg glacier; on the other, the eye rests on the deep blue lakes from Maloja to St. Moritz, surrounded by rich green meadows, fine forests, and cheerful villages. Good mountaineers often descend by the Fexthal

to Silva Plana, but the way is somewhat dangerous—(from Pontresina to the Roseg restaurant two hours, Alp Surovêl one hour, Fuorcla one hour, to the summit two hours).

4. *Agagliouls* (four and a half to five hours).

This is a small island situated between the two arms of the Roseg glacier and the Tschierva and Sella glaciers, and it seems to be a buttress of Piz Roseg. A flock of Bergamasque sheep are fed here for some weeks every year, and in former days horses could be driven to this point. The views into the glacier chasms and over the vast fields of snow make this a very favourite expedition.

A number of peaks near Pontresina may be included in the list of moderate mountain excursions. It is true they are not often ascended, though almost all of them afford fine and ever-varying views. Those who have time at their command will do well to ascend them in order to gain a clearer notion of the connection and divisions of the near and distant mountain ranges, and of the network of valleys which traverse them. The most important are—

Piz Surlej (five hours and a half).—A good path leads to the summit from Fuorcla Surlej: the panorama is fine, and the view of the valleys very picturesque.

Piz Rosatch (four hours).—Start from Punt Nuova, through the Celerina forest, to Muottas, on the Stazer Alp, and then straight to the summit. The distant view is not very extensive, but the valley is very well seen.

Piz Alv (four hours).—The road leads from the Bernina houses into Val Minor, and then up the mountain to the left. The view over the Diavolezza to the peaks of the Bernina which surround the glaciers is magnificent.

Piz Lagalp (four hours and a half).—This mountain can be ascended either from the Schwarzsee or from the hospice. With the exception of some rocky ridges which have to be surmounted, the path leads on over the turf up to the summit, which commands a fine panorama. The chain of lakes below, and the Cambrena glacier adjoining, look very grand.

Munt Pers (five hours and a half) may be ascended in a short hour from the Diavolezza col. The glaciers and névés of the Morteratsch valley are seen in all their glory, and there is a fine distant view.

IV. DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONS FROM THE ROSEGTAL.

1. Piz Morteratsch (eight hours) is the easiest ascent included in this section. From Alp Müsaun, where the night may be passed, a footpath leads to the principal branch of the glacier, but not upon it. Further up among the loose stones a few foot-marks are seen, which become more indistinct and disappear entirely on the upper part of the Tschierva slope. After an hour and a half of steep ascent, the so-called terrace is reached, a projecting rock from whence the glacier gorges are very well seen. Now turn to the right over the Tschierva glacier, and after two more hours' work the division between the Roseg and Morteratsch is gained. There are still from three to four hours' walking to the top, and then the traveller is rewarded with a view which can hardly be surpassed. All the main groups and important chains which are seen from Piz Languard and Corvatsch are also visible here, besides several new ones. The Bernese Alps are plainly seen, as well as the mountains of

the Valais, and especially Monte Rosa ; and the spectator cannot fail to be filled with awe and wonder as he looks down almost vertically on the Morteratsch and Roseg glaciers. It is possible, but dangerous, to return the other way.

2. Piz Roseg (ten to twelve hours).—Very difficult, but it is nevertheless often ascended by going in the direction of the Sella pass, and turning to the left before reaching the col.

3. Piz la Sella (seven to eight hours).—Take the same route as far as the Sella pass, as in ascending the Roseg, but then turn to the right. The walk over the glacier and the view, especially on the south, is fine.

4. Piz Glüschaint (seven to eight hours).—Go half-way to the Sella pass, and then turn to the right. This is also a very favourite and pleasant expedition.

5. Piz Chapütschin (six to seven hours).—From the restaurant in the Roseg valley, over Alp Ota and Mortels towards Fuorcla de Fex ; keep to the left until the col is reached. Another way is from the Morteratsch valley, sleeping in the Boval chalet, four hours beyond Pontresina.

Starting from the Morteratsch valley and sleeping at the Bovalchalet, four hours from Pontresina. The distances are reckoned from Boval :—

6. Piz Bernina : for a description, see below.

7. Monte di Scerscen.—Its jagged ridge was surmounted in the summer of 1875 by the geometrician Held, with the guide Arpagans. The slightly higher peak above Porta Roseg has never yet been ascended.

8. Crasta Güzza (ten hours).—In the early summer it is often possible to reach the so-called corridor by a shorter way through the glacier fall. When this is not

possible, the Morteratsch glacier is traversed as far as the Fortress, a sharp rocky point, above which you must climb to the névé-covered plateau below Bellavista; sometimes the way by the hollow to the right of the Fortress is chosen. After reaching the plateau, skirt the three Bellavista peaks and the Zupo, and then ascend the western side of the mountain.

9. Piz Zupo (ten to twelve hours).—This is a longer expedition than Piz Bernina, but less difficult and dangerous. The view is vast and unbounded.

10. Piz Argient (ten to twelve hours).—The same route as above. From the corridor past the foot of Zupo, and then to the right.

11. Bellavista (eight to ten hours), with three peaks.—After reaching the Fortress, make as straight as possible for the summit.

Starting from the Bernina Inn, from which place the distances are reckoned :—

12. Piz Palü, three peaks (eight to nine hours).—Start in the direction of the Diavolezza, and before reaching the Fuorcla turn to the left, pass along near Piz Trovat, by the foot of the Cambrena to its western side, and then turn to the right. There are one or two very difficult places at the commencement. All the three peaks are usually ascended one after the other, and the descent is made by the Bellavita col. In the summer of 1875 the expedition was several times successfully performed, and it is said to be one of the most beautiful of them all, owing to the dazzling appearance of the glaciers.

13. The view from Piz Cambrena is said not to be worth the great dangers and exertions of the ascent, as compared with the above-mentioned peaks.

In conclusion, I must observe that the information as to distances and directions is only approximate, as the snow and glaciers are shifting year by year, and every one has his own pace. It would be tedious were I to describe explicitly the grand views from every peak, but if my reader will make himself acquainted with the short description of the Piz Languard, and the following one of Piz Bernina, he will not find it difficult to make out, from every peak, at least the principal groups.

V. GLACIER EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

All the above-mentioned "difficult mountain expeditions" include long glacier excursions, and the following only differ from them in that they do not refer to any mountain ascents, but only to the glaciers:—

A. Over the Roseg glacier, the Sella pass, the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers to the Fellaria chalets (ten to twelve hours), and thence—(1), over the passes of Canciano, Rovano, Ur or Verona (six to eight hours) to Poschiavo; (2), over the Bellavita col and Morteratsch glacier (ten to twelve hours) to Pontresina; (3), over the Verona pass to the Bernina hospice; and (4), through the Malenco valley to Sondrio (nine hours), and back through the Valtelline.

B. Over the Sella, Scerscen, Fellaria, and Paltü glaciers to the Cambrena col; round the whole group in eighteen to twenty hours, ending at the Bernina.

C. By Sella and the Scerscen glacier, to the right of Porta Roseg, to the Cresta Güzza col, and back by the Morteratsch to Pontresina.

D. Over the Capütschin pass, (1), to the right, over the Fex glacier to Sils-Maria (ten to twelve hours); (2), to

the left, passing Piz Tremoggia, over Colmo d'Entova to Chiesa (fourteen to sixteen hours).

E. Without glacier walking, (1), by Val di Campo and V. Viola to Bormio (fourteen hours), and the Ortler group; (2), by the Heuthal, Livigno, and Trepalle, to the same place (twelve hours); back—(a), by Val Fraela and Buffalora to the Ofen; (b), by Val Muranza to the Münsterthal, and through the Scarlthal to Schuls; (c), from the Münsterthal by the Ofenberg to Zernez; and (d), through the Upper Valtelline and Poschiavo valleys.

F. Glacier walks among the Disgrazia Albigno mountains.

Ascent of Piz Bernina, described by Präs Fl. B.:—

Piz Bernina—Berninahorn

(4,052 metres = 13,294 ft. above the sea)

ascended Sunday Sept. 26th, 1869.

The writer of this account had for many years been wishing to ascend the Berninahorn, the king of the Grison Alps, and to behold the wonderful view from the summit. Numerous projects were discussed, but they all came to no effect from various causes. At length the fine weather of Sept. 1869 reawakened this desire; in the person of Herr Ober of Interlaken, a Lieutenant in the Artillery, was found a pleasant travelling companion, and thus the success of the undertaking was greatly promoted.

We engaged the skilful guide Peter Jenny, and J. Wieland, a tradesman of Pontresina, as porter, and we started, with our provisions and wraps, on Saturday evening, Sept. 25th, in the most brilliant and apparently settled weather, and walked to the Boval hut in the Morteratsch valley, the last station at the foot of the Bernina before the commencement of the icefields. Here

the vast mass of the Berninahorn is well seen, which from the valley looks like a sharp point. The order for the next day's march was as follows, but it had to be considerably modified on account of unexpected difficulties: 'Wake at midnight, start at one a.m., arrive at the Berninahorn at eight or nine o'clock.'

Although the soft fresh hay beds at Boval were by no means uncomfortable, and there were no swarms of fleas to disturb us, we slept but little, perhaps thinking of the future; or possibly the re-echoing thunder of avalanches, near and distant, kept us awake. Before midnight we began to inspect our watches, and one by one we crept slowly out of the low sleeping apartment. After preparing a good supply of porridge, which we should have enjoyed later in the day, but which we were hardly able to appreciate so early in the morning, and after getting over some enormous rocks, the usual precursors of a great glacier, we stepped upon the latter at one o'clock, a.m., not to leave it again for twenty-one hours. The nearest way, which had already been tried this summer would have led us in a south-easterly direction, through the fall of the glacier stream, and then turning round in a semicircle towards the peak. But the evening before, we had discovered, by means of telescopes, that this shortest route was now quite impracticable, owing to the fearful way in which the fall was crevassed and shattered. We had heard of this before, and Jenny also agreed that we must try by one of the other two ways which remained open to us to gain the upper *névé* terraces of the so-called Vista Bella and the Fortezza. One, easier but longer, was over the rocky peak which emerges from the glacier in the direction of Piz Palù; the other, shorter but more

difficult, across the steep expanse of *névé* to the above-mentioned terraces,—and we chose the latter.

The moon kindly lent us her pale light, which was, however, insufficient to show us clearly the ghostlike forms which surrounded us. The stars shone brightly, and the snow and ice-clad peaks showed clearly against the deep blue cloudless sky, promising a fine day and a clear view. Soon after our arrival at the ice, our careful guide began to whisper to us about the invisible crevasses of the glaciers, and wished us to be tied to the rope all the time. We gave in to his experience, though rather reluctantly; but, as will be seen, in the course of our walk the prudence of the measure was justified, for on the smooth ice there was many a stumble, which caused an unpleasant shock to be felt by the next man, and often put him in a difficult position. However, we got on very well, and found the upper part of the glacier covered with a crust of newly fallen snow, which made our steps safer. We were already—but too soon!—rejoicing in our easy victory; but the higher we went, the deeper and softer the snow became, till on the deep *névé* slope leading to the upper regions we sank a foot deep. We expected every moment to be overwhelmed by avalanches, and pieces of glacier freshly broken off from the side walls warned us to beware of another danger. Many wistful glances were turned, now towards the bright peak above us, now backwards to the dark valley where we had just left our safe retreat, betraying something of regret at our undertaking, and anxiety as to its success. I think, indeed, that at this moment a very little pressure would have made us return, but the fatal words, “Let us go back,” were never uttered, though they hovered on

the lips of all the party. Our fun and boldness began to vanish, giving place to dogged resignation. With much exertion and in silence we toiled up the steep snow slope, and then the day dawned. The pale blue light of the morning spread slowly, scattering the shades of night, and the rising sun began to redden the eastern slope of the Bernina. A wide view opened towards the north, and mountain and valley were disclosed emerging from the mists of night, and passing through every gradation of colour from pale blue to rosy red. Fiery red streaks descending from the peaks gradually spread over the valleys, till everything we could see was bathed in sunshine. This display of life and glory reanimated our drooping hopes; the sun had not yet indeed reached us, for the broad back of Piz Palü interposed between us and his cheering warmth. We reached, at about five o'clock, the high terrace of *névé* below Piz Palü, and halted for a short rest and refreshment. But the cold was so severe and cutting, increased by the sharp morning breeze, that our shoes, gaiters, and trousers were frozen hard, and our hands and arms became stiff, so that we were glad after a short halt to warm ourselves again with exercise. We now took a westerly direction above the straight wall of ice behind the fortress (*fortezza*), along the nearly level *névé* terrace towards Piz Zupo (in English, hidden peak), which seemed to justify its name, for though we were so close to it, it stands a little back, and is not nearly so striking in appearance as the next mountain, Cresta Agiütza (sharp ridge), which is lower. The latter is also well named, for it rises to a sharp narrow ridge, with steep sides overhanging on the south. Any one seeing its stern, forbidding aspect on the eastern side, would not believe

that on the north-west it offers its rounded *névé*-covered ridge so invitingly for an ascent. At half-past six o'clock we reached the depression in the icefields between Piz Zupo and Cresta Agiuzza on one side, and the Berninahorn on the other, extending southwards to the Vadretta di Scersen, and sinking down to the Malencothal.

Here at length the sun reached us, and mitigated the biting frosty air. On the last part of our journey we passed many ice *séracs* as high as a house, in whose azure crystal substance the flakes of ice, lying regularly one above the other, could plainly be perceived. Our ardently desired object seemed now within our reach, and we were filled with joy at the prospect of our speedy victory, for the new-fallen snow, more exposed on this side to the sun's rays, was frozen hard, and thus enabled us to walk faster. Hardly any one who has not had experience of the difficulties which follow, but would have imagined that in two hours the highest point of the Bernina, invisible from this spot, would be reached. Our hopes were lowered, however, by an announcement from Jenny that the five worst hours' march were yet to come, but no one quite believed him: the event proved he had by no means been guilty of exaggeration.

We now crossed in a northerly direction the trough-like *névé* slope which lies against the peak on the south-east. Another path was plainly visible leading up above the so-called Gletscherschrund (Bergschrund, Jenny properly called it), along the *arrête*, several hundred feet in length, which runs between the Roseg and Morteratsch valleys, straight towards the top; but this is now usually avoided on account of the fearful sharpness of the icy ridge, the steep precipices on either side, and the crevasses opening

immediately underneath. Our path went on for a time quietly and well, and seemed about to give the lie to Jenny's prediction. Then came the place where it turns on to the sharp ridge ascending steeply to the summit, and here our affairs suddenly took a very unfavourable turn. It was only possible to get to the *arrête* over a steep rise in the glacier, where the smooth ice was uncovered, and below which opened unpleasant crevasses. Of course steps had to be cut, and by means of ropes and poles we helped each other up, and so we reached the *arrête*, which rises at an inclination of from 40° to 50°. We got over the first part, which was rocky, pretty well, although it was not all quite as we could have wished. On one of the first cols we rested, and finding with some difficulty a safe seat, refreshed ourselves for the last effort with food and drink. After a short rest we left behind us all the *impedimenta* we could, covered with stones, and started again. In the course of the ascent we fancied we perceived far below on the Vadretta di Scersen a herd of chamois, but our standpoint was so dangerous that we could not at the moment look through our telescopes, so as to be quite sure. The summit, though it stands back and is not seen from here, is by no means distant, and yet it cost us two hours and a half of most difficult and fatiguing work, climbing and cutting steps, to reach it. A little while ago we fancied we had surmounted much, but the last hour of the ascent surpassed all that had gone before, and seems to me now, on looking back, most difficult and hazardous. The last part of the ridge consists of ice and *névé*, and we found it more unpleasantly sharp and narrow than Jenny ever remembered to have seen it, in all his eighteen former ascents ; and this

is the only way of advancing, the slightest deviation being impossible. The steps which we cut were only just wide enough for the sole of the foot. We were often placed one above another, as on a ladder, the head of one person being close to his predecessor's feet. To the right and left the steep wall of *névé* mingled with rocks fell away so precipitously into the abyss that the eye involuntarily kept itself fixed on the narrow line we were walking in. The rope also added to our discomforts by getting entangled in our feet; then we had to obey a loud call to halt, that it might be carefully disentangled. We had to avoid any sudden movements or turns of the body, so as not to lose our equilibrium. After much exercise in keeping our balance, the long-expected cairn, with its bare, upright pole, came gradually into sight, above us to the right. The ridge becomes rather less narrow, and at length after ten and a half hours' walk—it is now half past eleven o'clock—we have reached the summit; but yet, even now so near the end, a dreadful abyss stares us in the face. The western side of the rocky peak sinks almost perpendicularly down for several thousand feet to the Tschierva glacier. The eye finds no resting-point either to the right or left, and plunges straight down the dreadful unfathomed abyss. A narrow rocky ridge about fifty feet in length leads to the signal-point. We passed this last giddy way without accident, and were at our journey's end.

We could not help feeling some anxiety at the thought of returning through so many dangers, but the joy at having attained our object found vent in loud shouts.

The peak is composed of fine dark granite and gneiss, and runs out in a narrow ridge shaped like an S. We

reached it by walking in a westerly direction, but just before we sighted the signal-point, the ridge bends to the north, and then, again taking a westerly direction, sinks down fearfully split and jagged to the broad snowy and rocky summit of the Morteratsch. The rocky portions of the peak and its surroundings are much weather-worn and crumbled by the ceaseless wear and tear of the elements.

We encamped as well as we could at the foot of the cairn, trying to shelter ourselves from the cold wind which blew up from the Roseg Valley. The cairn is stuck full of bottles, some of which perform the office of a visitors' book, and we added our names and the date. A comfortable seat was impossible, for all the available space is occupied when five or six persons are assembled. A pole is fixed in the cairn, and we fastened a handkerchief to it as a signal to our friends in Bevers and Pontresina, who we knew would be looking out for us. Several rags and notches showed that numbers of these flags had been fixed, intended to be permanent, but which the fury of the winds had blown away to the last thread. The thermometer which we brought with us, when hanging in the shade showed a temperature of 43° Faht., and in the bright sunshine of 66°.

We found the bare rock of the ridge almost entirely free from snow and ice, but nowhere was there the faintest trace of vegetation. All life seemed extinct beneath the freezing breath of this region of ice. And now how shall we describe in a few words the view which we beheld? One stands in wonder and admiration before this sight, where only the eternal laws of nature reign, producing such vast results, whilst deep down, below the frozen surface, millions of hearts are beating

and striving, in the pursuit of every-day business and pleasure. What a contrast! What are the grandest conceptions of human art in comparison with the simple but stupendous achievements of Nature? A materialist will smile at my enthusiasm, but the true lover of mountains will understand it, and agree with me that there is nothing more majestic, nothing that displays more sublimely the greatness of the Creator, than the view from a lofty mountain peak, in the midst of the stern glaciers, and with the sea of ice around, which looks as though it had been frozen during a storm, and is relieved only by the dark rocks and bright Alps.

All these wonderful objects, contrasting with the quiet peace of the highland valleys, speak impressively to the hearts of our summer visitors, and work such enchantment upon them, that they prefer such an expedition as this, although accompanied with labour and danger, to all other delights, and remember it with gladness ever afterwards. In spite of his own insignificance, up here man feels the consciousness of unbounded freedom, and fancies himself a king, and in this elevated frame of mind it seems to him as if, having surmounted all human miseries, he were standing at the gates of a happier world. At first, we were quite overcome by these emotions, and by the magnificent view spread out at our feet of thousands and thousands of peaks, glaciers, and valleys. The mountain scenery, although on the whole well known to us before from other points of view, presents itself differently from our present station, 2,000 feet higher than we have been before. Many of the well-known peaks around us have almost disappeared, or assume other forms, and give more space to those behind; while others, before unseen, now

come into sight. We gradually made out our bearings by means of map, compass, and telescope. The finest peaks in all Switzerland, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, as well as some of the Salzburg and Italian mountains, rose all around, bathed in the brightest sunshine, untroubled by a single cloud ; only some light mists lay deep down in the valleys near Monte Rosa, but they nowhere interfered with the view. In entering somewhat into detail in describing the view, we must confine ourselves to the main features, and this description must not be considered exhaustive, for days, and not hours (which were all that we had at our disposal), would be required for accurate study of it. The silvery Piz Palü, Zupo, Crasta Güzza, La Sella, Chaputschin, and Tremoggialie close around. Piz Roseg, which one is accustomed to see from most points in the Engadine as a smooth snowy ridge, here displays the dark rock of its southern side. Among the sharply-cut spurs between Piz Bernina and Piz Roseg, and a few hundred yards west of the former, there rises a twin mountain, with one peak somewhat higher than the other. They have never been ascended, and will probably long defy every effort made to surmount them. Their knife-like ridges, surmounted by terrific ice falls and deep abysses, seemed to us likely to remain quite safe from the tread of human foot.

Towards the north, Piz Languard, Ot, Kesch, Uertsch, Aela, Munteratsch, and many others are seen. These old and honoured acquaintances, and many their equals in size and rank, seem to have sunk into insignificance, so that we really had to look for them. The Silvretta group appears above the Languard, with the still prominent peak of Piz Linard. More to the left, the dark cliffs of the Rhätikon are visible, whose highest

point is the snowy *Scesa Plana*. Between *Rhätikon* on one side, *Calenda* and *Kurfisten* on the other, just above the gap formed by the valley of the Rhine, we distinguish with wonderful clearness lighted by the midday sun the grayish yellow peaks of *Säntis* and the jagged outlines of the *Altmann*, behind which a misty empty space indicates the lowlands of Germany. Turning from north to east, we have before us the endless, dark, monotonous array of the *Algau*, *Tyrolese*, and *Norisan Alps*, and among these peaks are here and there a few tracts of snow and ice such as the *Ötztal*, *Ferner*, and other points, looking like bright oases. Turning still more to the east, *Piz Cambrena* and *Piz Palü* are seen next, and the huge *Orteles*, almost as high as our standpoint, with *Königspitze*, *Monte Cristallo*, *Cevedale*, *P. di Venezia*, *Tresero*, etc. Beyond *Piz Zupo* and *Crasta Güzza* we see a vast expanse of ice, probably *Vedretta di Laris* and *Monte Adamello* near *Edolo*.

The southern and western sides offer incontestably the grandest view; for there the mighty ice-guarded *Rhætan*, *Valaisan*, *Savoyard*, and *Bernese Alps*, rise close behind each other in endless succession. Just above *Val Malenco* the broad ice-covered *Monte della Disgrazia* raises its dark ridges, a solitary giant, 12,074 feet high. We tried in vain to think of a plausible reason for such a melancholy name, for its other name, *Pizzo Bello*, appears from here much more appropriate to its beautiful and imposing appearance. The first appellation is however appropriate, and in order to understand this apparent contradiction it is necessary to look up at the mountain from the valleys which surround it. The streams which flow from its flanks sometimes turn the river *Malero* into a devastating

torrent. The Val del Masimo, and the lateral valley of Mello to the south-west, where the people call it Munt or Monte de Guai, contain great tracts of *débris* which tell of dreadful landslips that have occurred. All this has been the work of the treacherous mountain, which as seen from the top of the Bernina looks so fascinating. Succeeding the above-mentioned mountains to the west, are seen, one after the other, Monte Leone, Fletschhorn, Mittagshorn, and Mischabel; and then the long outline of Monte Rosa, whose numerous peaks and ridges stand out amidst the wide dazzling snowfields. Immediately after it rises the dark and menacing Matterhorn, plainly recognized by its steep sides. Above the north-western slope of Monte Rosa, and distinguished from it by its more misty hue, indicating a greater distance, we were able to discern a bright yellowish streak of snow, perhaps the summit of Mont Blanc.

Much more to the south, and separated from the above-mentioned groups, another extensive snowfield catches our eye, doubtless the mountains of the Graian Alps near Mont Cenis, which are marked on Ziegler's Swiss map as "Paradis." Quite in the west, overtopping its surroundings and reigning over extensive fields of ice, towers the king of the Bernese Oberland, the Finsteraarhorn. The Jungfrau, Monk, and Eiger are probably hidden by him, as we could not clearly distinguish them. But the Aletschhorn and the Viescherhörner are visible to the south, and the darker outlines of the Shreckhorn and the Wetterhörner to the north.

Herr Ober thought he could recognise the Wellhorn, 10,486 feet, with which he is well acquainted, and this would give us an indication of the relative height of our

stand-point ; for the next mountains, the Rheinwaldhorn, 11,142 feet, and the broad Galenstock 11,778 feet, though higher, appear to stand on the same line with it. Further to the north are visible Titlis and the Schneehorn, close to Piz Platta ; and, lastly, the dazzling snow-clad Dödi, with the Glaridenstock and Selbsanft, form a grand background.

The only places in the valleys that are visible are Samaden and Bevers, with the road running along the valley between them ; then the Bernina road, near Suot Plattas, is seen, and the Diavolezza pass, if that can be reckoned among the valleys, part of the Roseg valley, and lastly the lower hills of the Malenco valley and its junction with the Valtelline. The warm tones of the few sunny meadows and forests were in bright and cheerful contrast with the awful majesty and solitude around us. Our hasty endeavours to make out the view in a very limited space of time made us forget everything else. We had brought with us all that was required for cooking food, and also for making experiments on the boiling-point of water at this height ; but we could not allow ourselves time enough, and we left our provisions almost untouched. At length, at two o'clock, we obeyed Jenny's repeated admonitions to return. Again tied to the rope, with Jenny in front and Wieland at the end, we left with regret this elevated point, where we had enjoyed the delight of such an incomparable view—a real Sunday festivity in nature's grandest cathedral.

We were well aware that the descent by such perilous places is usually more dangerous than the ascent. But accustomed as we had now become to the continual sight of difficulties, they appeared less tremendous than before.

I will refrain from describing our journey back, merely remarking that we had an opportunity of observing many wonderful things which had escaped our eyes in the morning. It would take too long were I to describe at length all the marvels of these great glaciers, and therefore I will only add that we arrived in safety at Pontresina at twelve o'clock p.m.

It is to be regretted that the length and dangerous nature of this walk make the summit of the Bernina so hard to attain, and the enjoyment of the view so short. But the true lover of mountains will not be daunted, and besides, the inhospitality of these high places of the Alps preserves them from desecration by the tread of common loungers. I should advise all who seriously think of undertaking this difficult but very pleasant excursion to choose the most favourable season, such as the months of July and August, and a time when the moon is shining. Then it is possible to exercise some choice about the various routes ; by which means, three or four precious hours may be saved, which time can be profitably and agreeably spent at the summit. Then the difficult *arrête* below the peak will be reached while the bodily strength is yet unimpaired. At that time of year too, the icy ridge will be found more rounded, while the warm sun and cold nights of September are wont to make it terribly sharp, as we found to our cost.

We are able to give the highest praise to our guide and assistant. Jenny showed himself well acquainted with the mountains, firm and resolute in danger as a guide should be, and altogether thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Visitors are often heard complaining that the charge for a guide to the Bernina is too high, and that

was at first the opinion of Herr Ober and myself. But we are fain to confess that after our experience we have quite changed our minds, and consider the ordinary charge (eighty francs) as no more than well-earned wages; for a conscientious guide is obliged to risk his own life and health on such an expedition, especially when he has to lead inexperienced mountaineers.

XIV. A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE IN CONCLUSION.

I will now permit myself to make a few observations as to the clothing which is necessary in this district, and which visitors must bring with them, for although there is no lack of shops in which deficiencies can be made good, it is always doubtful whether the things will fit very well.

Of course it makes a great difference whether the visitor intends to spend some time in the valley and mix in all the social amusements of his place of abode, or whether he is merely travelling through the Upper Engadine as a tourist. In the former case he may bring any amount of luggage, for in order to take part in the doings of the fashionable world he will want almost everything that is required in a town. Besides, visitors must remember that the Upper Engadine is an elevated valley, having in the height of summer a low temperature as compared with other countries, that it is usually somewhat cool in the morning and evening, that the cold is really considerable at times, and that wet days and showers of rain are not unfrequent; so that every prudent person ought to be provided with warm clothes, a great-coat, waterproof, and umbrella. And then, as every one must walk, particular attention should be paid

to the shoes. The level highroad is rarely used, even for a short walk, and the footpaths are only well trodden close to the villages ; in most places they are rough and stony ; one is also at times obliged to cross steep slippery grass slopes, loose stones, and rough pathless places. On such occasions the elegant shoe with its narrow, high heel, and thin weak sole and upper leather, is useless and even dangerous, for it is so easy to slip and hurt oneself, or to turn the foot and sprain it. At best you return home with a sore foot, and the shoe is worn through and spoilt. Therefore, for walking excursions strong shoes should be provided, with thick soles, stout upper leather, and wide low heels, fitting the shape of the foot and *not too small*. The shoe can still be made to look very nice, and the gait being thus rendered firm and secure, there is little fear of accidents, and the eyes are free to survey the beauties of nature.

The tourist can arrange his luggage much more easily if he intends to spend the greater part of his time in exploring the remote valleys and mountains with his guide ; and only spends a short time in the evening in society. The equipment of the English tourist is simple and practical. He contents himself with two suits of clothes, a small store of woollen socks and shirts, a light plaid or shawl, which can be easily rolled up, and a light grey hat. The clothes must not fit too tight, and the necktie must also be loose. For excursions among the high mountains, strong nailed shoes are necessary, which ought to be oiled and not blacked ; also woollen gaiters reaching up to the knees, woollen gloves, a veil for the neck, coloured spectacles, and a leather bag for carrying all these articles. The mountaineer must

not forget his telescope, a knife, needle and thread, some string, sticking-plaister, and bandages. It is convenient to have a coat with a number of pockets.

Kirschwasser, cognac, or *Iva liqueur* in a little bottle, a few lumps of sugar, and some cakes of chocolate are good restoratives. The guide ought to be able to say what provisions are necessary, since he must know the length of the walk ; and it is to be presumed that he will be both careful to provide what is necessary, and anxious not to load himself and his companions with useless luggage, which will only increase their difficulties. Travellers should be very careful in their choice of a guide, and afterwards had better cheerfully follow his advice.

I am far from wishing to give counsel to experienced mountaineers, who know all the dangers and difficulties of the high mountains far better than I do. But the number of such persons is not great, as compared with the many thousand visitors to the Upper Engadine who are very slightly if at all acquainted with the mountains and glaciers, but yet are unwilling to forego all the pleasure they may derive from visiting them. I recommend all such persons most earnestly *not to go upon any glacier, or to attempt the ascent of a high mountain without a good guide, and not to go too near the mouth of the glacier.* Economy is not wisely exercised in this matter, and it may have the most deplorable consequences. A person who is not acquainted with our mountains can have no idea of the hopeless and helpless situation in which he may find himself among these inhospitable places, where for hours no track appears, and danger is constantly imminent, whether from his own mistakes, or from the difficulties of the way, such as crumbling or precipitous

rocks, sheer cliffs of ice, open and hidden crevasses, or else from some unforeseen and natural occurrence such as mist, rain, sleet, wind, falling rocks, avalanches, etc. And if any illness or accident were to befall him, what would he do then ?

Under such circumstances, a good guide is the stranger's best safeguard and protection. He knows the mountains and glaciers in all their various phases, he foresees the dangers which threaten, and thus is enabled to escape them ; he knows the signs of the weather, and in case of accident his strong arm can lend the necessary support.

Perhaps some person will ask, Is it worth while to undertake such fatiguing, perhaps dangerous and certainly expensive expeditions ? Is it not merely a foolish fancy or desire for fame ? I answer according to my own experience : It is neither one nor the other, and I should advise all persons to venture on these expeditions, so far as their strength will allow them : they will be amply rewarded for their pains. The dazzling white *névés* upon which no grain of dirt dares to settle, the vast glaciers, with all the picturesque and grotesque forms of the huge masses of ice, have certainly charm enough to invite a very close inspection. And what can there be more grand and elevating than to contemplate the mysterious structure of the earth from a cloudless mountain peak, around which there seems to float a breath of heavenly air ? The wanderer leaves his lofty station with a spirit stirred and elevated, carrying with him memories and impressions which the future can never efface.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

(a) A LIST OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS FOR A
DRIVE.

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2. Meierei, on the Lake of St. Moritz.
3. Crestalta, near Silva Plana.
4. Alpina, near Campfêr.
5. Ober Alpina, near St. Moritz.
6. Bellevue Grüm, near the Bernina Hospice.
7. Guardaval, near Madulein.
8. Rosegthal, Hotel du Glacier.

(c) A LIST OF THE HILLS WHICH COMMAND A SPECIALLY
FINE VIEW.

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(d) MOUNTAINS WITH A FOOTPATH TO THE SUMMIT.

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(f) HEIGHTS OF THE PASSES IN THE ENGADINE.

1. Bernina	2,329 metres	=	7,641 Eng. ft.	Carriage road.
2. Albula	2,313 metres	=	7,589	" " "
3. Julier	2,287 metres	=	7,503	" " "
4. Maloja	1,811 metres	=	5,942	" " "
5. Lavirun	2,816 metres	=	9,239	" Footpath.
6. Casana	2,692 metres	=	8,832	" "
7. Scaletta	2,629 metres	=	8,625	" "
8. Stretta	2,482 metres	=	8,143	" "
9. Sella	3,108 metres	=	10,197	" Glacier path.

(g) A LIST OF THE HIGHEST PEAKS AND THE PERSONS WHO ASCENDED THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Names.	Height.		First Ascents.
	Metres.	English Feet.	
P. Bernina ...	4,052'	13,294	Sept. 13th, 1850. Forstinspekt. Coaz, with J. and L. Tschärner.
P. Zupo... ..	3,999	13,120	July 19th, 1863. Lehrer Enderlin, Pfr. Serrardi, and Padrut Jäger.
Monte di Scerscen	3,974	13,038	Unascended.
P. Roseg:			
<i>a.</i> highest point	3,943	12,936	July 28th, 1865. The Englishmen Moore and Walker, with J. Anderegg as guide.
<i>b.</i> northern point	3,927	12,884	August 31st, 1863. The Englishman E. S. Bircham, with the guides P. Jenny and Alex. Flury.
P. Bellavista ...	3,921	12,864	Sept. 10th, 1868. El. Burkhart, with the guide Hans Grass.
P. Palü (Muott)	3,912	12,835	July 22nd, 1868. Wachtler, Wallner, and Georg, with the guides H. and Chr. Grass.

LIST OF THE HIGHEST PEAKS, etc.—*continued.*

Names.	Height.		First Ascents.
	Metres.	English Feet.	
P. Palti (eastern point).	3,912	...	July 24th, 1863. Buxton, Hall, Digby, Woodmass, and Johnston, with P. Jenny, A. Flury, and B. Walther.
P. Palti (western point).	...	...	July 22nd, 1868. Wachtler, Wallner, and Georg, with H. and Chr. Grass.
P. Argient ...	3,872	12,703	July 31st, 1869. H. Seiler and Seldenek of Karlsruhe, with the guides B. Walther, Chr. Grass, and Jäger.
Crasta Güzza ...	3,872	12,703	July 17th, 1865. J. J. Weilenmann and Specht, with the guides F. Pöll and J. Pitscher.
P. Morteratsch..	3,754	12,316	Sept. 11th, 1858. Dr. Brügger, P. Genaler, Förster Emmermann, and Angelo Kleingütti.
P. Tschierva ...	3,670	12,041	Aug. 19th, 1850. Forstinspekt. Coaz, with J. and L. Tscharner.
P. Cambrena ...	3,607	11,334	Aug. 16th, 1863. Dr. Crüzemann and J. Colani.
P. Glüschaint ...	3,598	11,806	1863. Buxton, Digby, and Johnston, with B. Walther and A. Ambühl.
P. Sella ...	3,566	11,649	July 29th, 1863. Buxton, with Jenny, Flury, and Walther.
P. Verona ...	3,562	11,687	July 6th, 1865. Buxton, Tucket, and Freshfield, with B. Walther and Michel.
P. Corvatsch ...	3,458	11,345	July 13th, 1850. Forstinsp. Coaz, with J. and L. Tscharner.
P. Tremoggia ...	3,452	11,325	1859. J. J. Weilenmann without a guide.

LIST OF THE HIGHEST PEAKS, etc.—*continued.*

Names.	Height.		First Ascents.
	Metres.	English Feet.	
P. Kesch ...	3,422	11,325	Sept. 7th, 1846. Forstinsp. Coaz and J. Rascher, with Tschärner and Caspär.
P. d'Err ...	3,393	11,122	Aug. 5th, 1857. Fotstinsp. Coaz and Kreisförster L. Rimathè.
P. Capütschin ...	3,393	11,132	1850. Forstinsp. Coaz, with a companion.
P. Julier ...	3,385	11,106	July 12th, 1859. Präz. J. Saratz and Jean Ruedi.
P. Ela ...	3,320	10,893	July 17th, 1865. P. Jenny and A. Flury.
P. Albula ...	3,273	10,738	July 31st, 1847. Forstinsp. Coaz, accompanied by the Tschärners.
P. Languard ...	3,266	10,715	} Unknown.
P. Ot ...	3,250	10,659	

(h) A LIST OF THE ROUTES TO THE UPPER ENGADINE, WITH ALL THE STATIONS AND DISTANCES INDICATED.

N.B. At the places whose names are printed in italics the mails change horses, and there is a few minutes' halt.

1. *Chiavenna—Maloja—Samaden.*

(This road is traversed by the Chiavenna mail.)

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Italy ...	...	<i>Chiavenna</i> (Hotel Conradi).
	7.2	Villa.
Bregaglia ...	2.4	Castasegna, the Swiss frontier station.
	3.6	Promontogno.
	3.1	Stampa.
	1.2	Borgonovo.
	1.6	<i>Vicosoprano</i> (Moritzi).
	7.2	Casaccia.
	4.9	Maloja.

LIST OF ROUTES—*continued.*

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Engadine ...	7·2	Sils.
	4·4	<i>Silva Plana.</i>
	2·4	Campfèr.
	2·4	St. Moritz Bad.
	2·4	St. Moritz Dorf.
	3·2	Celerina.
	2·4	<i>Samaden.</i>

NOTE.—One kilometre is equal to 4 furlongs 213 yards 2 feet.
Five kilos is very little over three miles.

2. *Nauders—Lower Engadine—Samaden.*
(Tyrolese and Lower Engadine mail.)

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Tyrol ... ..	...	<i>Nauders</i> (Post, Mondschein).
Lower Engadine	7·8	Martinsbruck (Denoth).
	3·6	Strada.
	6·6	Remüs.
	2·4	Crusch.
	5·4	<i>Schuls</i> (Belvedere, A. Porta).
	2·7	Kurhaus Tarasp.
	7	Steinsberg.
	4·9	Garsun.
	3·4	Lavin (H. Linard).
	3	<i>Süs</i> (Hot. Rhätia).
	6·3	Zerneß (Hot. Z. Bären).
	7·9	Brail.
Upper Engadine	1·8	Cinuskel.
	2	Capella.
	2·4	Scanfs.
	2·2	<i>Zuc.</i>
	2·7	Madulein.
	1·2	Ponte.
	4·1	Bervers.
	2·1	<i>Samaden.</i>

LIST OF ROUTES—*continued.*3. *Tirano—Bernina—Samaden.*
(Bernina mail.)

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Italy ... ..	...	<i>Tirano.</i>
	1·4	Madonna.
ValPoschiavoor } Puschlaventhal }	1·7	Campocologno. Frontier.
	3·8	Brusio.
	2·8	Meschino.
	2·8	Le Prese (Sulphur baths).
	4·7	<i>Poschiavo</i> (Hot. Post).
	11·9	<i>La Rôsa</i> Inn.
Upper Engadine	6·2	Bernina Hospice.
	6·6	Bernina Inn.
	8·2	Pontresina.
	5·4	<i>Samaden.</i>

4. *Chur—Lenz—Julier—Samaden.*
(Julier mail.)

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Landschaft Chur- walden.	...	<i>Chur.</i>
	6·2	Malix.
	4·1	<i>Churwalden</i> (H.z. P. and Kurhaus).
	2·9	Parpan.
Belfort	4·4	Lenzerheide.
	5·4	Lenz.
	2	Vazerol.
Oberhalbstein ...	3·7	<i>Tiefenkasten</i> (H. Post and Julier).
	7·3	Conters.
	1·4	Schweiningen (H. Piz Michel).
	2·2	Tinzen.
	3·3	Roffna.
	4	<i>Mühlen</i> (Hotel Löwe).
	4·3	Marmels.
	4	Stalla.
	7·6	Julierhöhe (Veduta Restaurant).
Upper Engadine	8·3	<i>Silva Plana.</i>

Continued in No. 1.

LIST OF ROUTES—*continued.*5. *Chur—Schyn—Julier or Albul—Samaden.*
(Julier mail.)

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Vorderrheinthal	...	<i>Chur.</i>
	6·2	Ems.
	3·7	Reichenau.
Hinterrheinthal	1·8	<i>Bonaduz.</i>
	1·6	Rhätüns.
	3·9	Rothenbrunnen.
	5·6	Kazis.
	2·8	<i>Thuris</i> (Hotel Viamala).
Albula	1·9	Sils.
	5·6	Calabrien.
	1·6	Untersolis.
	2·7	Alvaschein.
	2·7	<i>Tiefenkasten</i> (Hot. Post & Julier).
	...	Continued in No. 4.
	...	<i>Tiefenkasten.</i> } No mail passes } this way.
	2·6	Surava.
	2·6	Alveneu.
		Continued in No. 6.

6. *Chur—Lenz—Albula—Samaden.*

Country or District.	Distances in Kilometres.	Stages.
Landschaft Chur- walden.	...	<i>Chur.</i>
	6·2	Malix.
	4·1	<i>Churwalden</i> (Post and Kurhaus).
	2·9	Parpan.
Belfort	4·4	Lenzerheide.
	5·4	<i>Lenz</i> (Krone).
	3·3	Brienz.
	3	Crapanaira.
Albula Valley ...	2·9	Bad Alveneu (Sulphur baths).
	3·4	Filisur.
	7·5	<i>Bergün</i> (Hotel Piz Ela).
	9·9	Weissenstein (Hot. and Pens.)
Upper Engadine	4·2	Albula Hospice.
	9·3	<i>Ponte.</i>
	4·1	Bervers.
	2·1	<i>Samaden.</i>

(i) THE MOST REMARKABLE PLANTS FOUND IN THE UPPER
ENGADINE.

In the Second Part of this little book, in describing the different excursions, I have here and there called attention to our native flora. My intention has been to make the excursions more interesting to pedestrians, by teaching them sometimes to turn their eyes from the distant prospect to their own immediate neighbourhood, where so many lovely objects are to be descried. The following table contains the names of some of our most remarkable phænogamic plants, and it is hoped that it may serve as a guide to botanists, and show the characteristics of the flora of our valley. Only general indications can be given of the seasons for flowering and favourite localities. The following places may be mentioned as specially rich in flowers : the Bernina valley, Albula, Fex, Lavirun, and Saluver.

Ranunculaceæ.

Atragene Alpina ; sparingly found throughout the valley ; flowers in May and June.

Thalictrum Alpinum ; Bernina ; more plentiful in the Lower Engadine ; July.

Thalictrum minus ; Pontresina ; August.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium ; Bernina, Sils, Roseg ; July and August.

Anemone sulphurea ; very common ; June and July.

Anemone Alpina ; Albula and Weissenstein ; July.

Anemone narcissiflora ; Weissenstein ; July.

Hepatica triloba ; Samaden ; the beginning of June.

Adonis æstivalis, occasionally found in fields ; plentiful in the Lower Engadine ; June and July.

Ranunculus glacialis, common among loose stones not far from the snow-line ; June to September.

Ranunculus alpestris ; Albula, Eschia, Müschauns ; June to September.

Ranunculus parnassifolius ; Albula, Piz Ot ; July and August.

Ranunculus Thora ; Albula ; June.

Ranunculus rutæfolius ; Lavirun ; the end of June and July.

Ranunculus pyrenæus ; Bernina, Sils, Surlej ; June.

Ranunculus reptans ; Celerina and La Rösa ; July and August.

Aquilegia Alpina ; Sils, Bernina ; July.

Aconitum variegatum ; Sils, Zuz ; August.

Papaveraceæ.

Papaver pyrenaicum ; Cambrena, Lavirun, Casanna ; July and August.

Cruciferaæ.

Arabis coerulea ; Bernina, Lavirun, Piz Ot ; August.

Arabis Halleri ; Pontresina, Celerina ; June.

Cardamine resedifolia ; very common ; June to August.

Cardamine Alpina ; common on the mountains ; August.

Erysimum helveticum ; Silva Plana ; July.

Draba frigida ; Albula.

Draba Johannis ; Pontresina, Albula.

Hutchinsia Alpina ; Albula ; June to August.

Hutchinsia brevicaulis ; Bernina, Lavirun, P. Padella.

Violaceæ.

Viola pinnata ; Guardaval, Samaden, St. Moritz ; June.

Viola palustris ; Morteratsch, Silsersee ; June and July.

Viola Thomasiana ; Samaden, St. Moritz ; June.

Viola lutea, common throughout the valley ; July and August.

Viola Zoysii ; Sils, June ; and Albula, July.

Caryophyllaceæ.

Dianthus deltoides ; Bevers ; July and August.

Dianthus glacialis ; Fuorcla, Fex, Bernina, Casanna ; August.

Dianthus atrorubens ; Grüm, Sils ; August.

Lychnis Alpina ; Lavirun ; July.

Lychnis Flos-Jovis ; Bevers, Roseg ; July.

Alsine biflora ; Albula, Müschauns ; August.

Alsinerrecurva ; Cambrena, Tschüffer ; June to September.

Alsine laricifolia ; Sils ; July.

Arenaria biflora ; Cambrena, Fuorcla Surlej ; August.

Cerastium Alpinum ; P. Languard, V. Suvretta ; August.

Cerastium latifolium ; Albula, P. Padella ; July to September.

Geraniaceæ.

Geranium aconitifolium ; Pontresina, Samaden, Roseg ; July.

Papilionaceæ.

Ononis rotundifolia ; Scans ; July.

Trifolium Alpinum ; on all the Alps ; June to September.

Trifolium rubens ; Pontresina ; August.

Trifolium badium ; Pontresina, St. Moritz ; July to September.

Phaca frigida ; Bernina, Albula, Lughino ; July.

Phaca Alpina ; Celerina, Pontresina, Bernina ; June and July.

Phaca astragalina ; common on all the Alps ; July and August.

Oxytropis lapponica ; Saluver, Albula ; August.

Oxytropis Halleri ; Brail, Languard, Suvretta ; June and July.

Hedysarum obscurum ; common on all the Alps ; July.

Rosaceæ.

Rosa alpina ; Scans, Pontresina, Sils ; July.

Dryas octopetala ; common ; June to August.

Geum reptans ; common near the snow-line ; July and August.

Potentilla caulescens ; Guardaval, St. Moritz ; August and September.

Potentilla argentea ; Samaden ; July.

Potentilla grandiflora ; Pontresina, Bevers ; July and August.

Comarum palustre ; Stätzersee, Maloja ; August.

Alchemilla pentaphyllea ; Cambrena, Isla Persa ; July to September.

Alchemilla alpina ; Albula, Beverserthal ; July and August.

Onagrariceæ.

Epilobium Fleischeri ; Morteratsch, Roseg, Camogask ; July.

Epilobium alpinum ; here and there ; July.

Paronychiæ.

Herniaria glabra ; Samaden, Ponte ; June to September.

Crassulaceæ.

Sedum villosum ; Morteratsch and Roseg valleys ; June.

Sempervivum arachnoideum ; very common ; August.

Sempervivum Wulfeni ; Bernina, Rosegthal ; August.

Saxifragæ.

Saxifraga oppositifolia ; common on all the Alps ; May to September.

Saxifraga cæsia ; P. Alv, Albula, V. Mütschauns ; August.

Saxifraga bryoides ; Roseg, Bernina, Beversthal ; July to September.

Saxifraga planifolia ; P. Padella, Weissenstein ; August.

Saxifraga stenopetala ; Casanna ; August.

Saxifraga Seguieri ; Fuorcla Surlej, Beversthal ; July and August.

Saxifraga Vandellii ; V. Trupchun (?).

Saxifraga cuneifolia ; Maloja ; May and June.

Umbelliferae.

Astrantia minor ; Pontresina ; July and August.

Bupleurum stellatum ; Pontresina, Rosegthal ; July.

Gaya simplex ; Albula ; July.

Laserpitium hirsutum ; Samaden ; July.

Caprifoliaceæ.

Adoxa moschatellina ; the Albula chalets ; June.

Lonicera cerulea ; Pontresina, Sils ; June.

Linnea borealis ; Pontresina, St. Moritz ; July to September.

Valerianæ.

Valeriana supina ; V. Mütschauns ; July and August.

Valeriana tripteris ; common ; May to August.

Valeriana officinalis ; Pontresina ; July.

Compositæ.

Adenostyles alpina ; Bevers Valley.

Adenostyles leucophylla ; Morteratsch.

Erigeron uniflorus ; on all the Alps.

Erigeron Villarsii ; Pontresina.

Erigeron dröbachensis ; Morteratsch.

Achillea moschata ; Bernina, Roseg ; June and July.

Achillea atrata ; Albula, Saluver, Bernina ; July.

Achillea nana ; Fex, Roseg, Bernina, Casanna ; July.

Leucanthemum Halleri ; Albula, Saluver ; June and July.

Artemisia Mutellina ; Bernina, Fex, Roseg, Saluver ; June and July.

Artemisia helvetica ; Corvatsch ; July and August.

Artemisia absinthium ; Celerina ; July.

Gnaphalium Leontopodium ; common ; June to August.

Gnaphalium carpathicum ; Roseg, Bernina, Fex ; August.

Gnaphalium norvegicum ; Bernina, Staz ; July.

Gnaphalium Hoppeanum ; Bernina, Albula ; July and August.

Arnica montana ; very common ; June to September.

Aronicum scorpioides ; Bernina, Albula, Saluver, etc. ; August.

Aronicum glaciale ; Casanna, P. Padella ; August.

Senecio abrotanifolius ; Samaden, Bevers, Bernina ; August and September.

Senecio nebrodensis ; Silva Plana, V. Mütschauns ; July.

Senecio carniolicus ; Languard, Bernina, Beverthal ; August.

Senecio paludosus ; Maloja ; August.

Senecio brachychætus ; Casanna, Lavirun ; July and Aug.

Saussurea alpina ; Languard, St. Moritz ; July and August.

Saussurea discolor ; Bernina, Fuorcla Surlej ; July and August.

Centaurea austriaca ; Brail ; July.

Centaurea phrygia ; Samaden, Maloja ; August.

Leontodon incanus ; Albula ; July and August.

Crepis Jacquini ; Albula, P. Padella, Lavirun ; July to September.

Crepis jubata ; Lavirun. July to September.

Soyeria hyoseridifolia ; Alp Murail, Albula. July to September.

Hieracium furcatum ; Saluver, P. Alv ; August.

Hieracium pilosellæforme ; Saluver ; August.

Hieracium glanduliferum ; Lavirun, Bernina ; August.

Hieracium albidum ; Bernina, Julier ; August.

Hieracium staticefolium ; Albula ; August.

Campanulaceæ.

Phyteuma humile ; Cambrena ; June and July.

Phyteuma pauciflorum ; Languard, Lavirun, F. Surlej ; August.

Phyteuma nigrum ; Scans ; July.

Phyteuma Michellii ; Bernina, Murail ; July and August.

Campanula thyrsoidea ; Bernina, Roseg, Celerina ; June and July.

Campanula cenisia ; Pisch, P. Vadret ; August.

Ericæ.

Rhododendron ferrugineum ; very common, occasionally white ; July to September.

Rhododendron hirsutum ; Sils, Camogask, V. Mischans ; July.

Rhododendron intermedium ; Sils, Camogask ; July.
Azalea procumbens ; on all the Alps ; May and June.
Erica carnea ; Morteratsch, Scansf ; April and May.
Vaccinium myrtillus ; in all the woods ; June.
Vaccinium vitis idæa ; in all the woods ; June.
Pyrola minor ; Pontresina, St. Moritz ; July.
Pyrola uniflora ; St. Moritz Bad ; July.
Pyrola rotundifolia ; Sils, Scansferthal ; July and Aug.

Primulaceæ.

Primula elatior ; Madulein, Sils, Julierthal ; May.
Primula latifolia ; Morteratsch, Bevers, Albula, and Bernina valleys ; May to August.
Primula Candolleana ; on all the Alps ; May to Aug.
Primula longiflora ; Fexthal and Grüm ; June.
Primula Muretiana ; * Albula and Bevers valleys ; July and August.
Androsace glacialis ; Languard, Corvatsch, Piz Ot ; July and August.
Androsace helvetica ; Albula, P. Padella ; June and July.
Androsace septentrionalis ; Madulein ; June.
Androsace obtusifolia ; on all the Alps ; June to Aug.
Soldanella pusilla ; on all the Alps ; June to August.
Trientalis Europæa ; Morteratsch ; July.

Gentianeæ.

Gentiana punctata ; on almost all the Alps ; July.
Gentiana Charpentieri ; Roseg and Bevers valleys ; July.

* This is one of the hybrids between *A. latifolia* and *P. Candolleana*.—ENGLISH ED.

Gentiana imbricata ; on almost all the mountains ;
July to September.

Gentiana brachyphylla ; Grüm, Languard ; June to
August.

Gentiana asclepiadea ; Fex, Pontresina, Celerina Alp ;
August and September.

Gentiana utriculosa ; Celerina, Samaden ; July.

Gentiana tenella ; Morteratsch, Albula pass ; July.

Gentiana obtusifolia ; Cambrena ; August.

Boragineæ.

Cerinth alpine ; Albula ; July.

Pulmonaria azurea ; found occasionally in all parts of
the valley ; May and June.

Eritrichium nanum ; Languard, Bernina, Corvatsch ;
July and August.

Scrophularineæ.

Veronica aphylla ; on dry pastures ; June to August.

Veronica spicata ; Pontresina ; August.

Veronica bellidioides ; on all the Alps ; May to Sept.

Veronica officinalis ; Pontresina ; August.

Pedicularis rostrata ; on almost all the Alps ; July and
August.

Pedicularis tuberosa ; on almost all the Alps ; July and
August.

Pedicularis incarnata ; Beversthal, Bernina ; July.

Pedicularis atrorubens ; Beversthal, Bernina ; July.

Pedicularis incarnata-tuberosa,* nob. ; Bernina ; July.

(I have not been able to find the name or description of
this rare hybrid in any work on botany at my disposal.)

* Probably the *P. Vulpii*, Solms. It only occurs here.—
ENGLISH ED.

Labiata.

Horminum pyrenaicum ; Bernina ; June.

Dracocephalum Ruyschiana ; Pontresina, Samaden ;
July.

Polygonaceæ.

Oxyria digynia ; Rosegthal.

Rumex nivalis ; Fex, Surlej, Roseg.

Polygonum amphibium ; Samaden ; July.

Amentaceæ.

Alnus glutinosa ; below Bevera.

Alnus viridis ; scattered here and there.

Betula alba ; scattered here and there.

Salix pentandra ; St. Moritz, Samaden.

Salix daphnoides ; Sila.

Salix glauca ; Bernina, Camogaskerthal.

Salix reticulata ; on all the Alps.

Salix cæsia ; Bevera.

Salix hastata ; Julier, Camogaskerthal.

Salix myrsinites ; Bernina and elsewhere.

Salix Lapponum ; Bernina.

Salix herbacea ; on all the Alps.

Coniferae.

Pinus sylvestris ; Pontresina, Scafs.

Pinus Pumilio ; Pontresina, Morteratsch.

Pinus Cembra ; composes the upper portions of the forest.

Pinus Abies ; in the lower part of the valley as far as Campfer.

Pinus Larix : composes, in some places, the greater part of the forest.

Juniperus communis ; on all the Alps.

Juniperus nana ; Albula.

Juniperus Sabina ; Rosegthal.

Orchideæ.

Nigritella angustifolia ; on all the Alps ; July and August.

Nigritella suaveolens ; Albula ; * July and August.

Chamæorchis alpina ; Cambrena, P. Nair ; August.

Epipactis atrorubens ; Sils, Camogaskerthal ; July and August.

Gymnadenia odoratissima ; common among limestone rocks ; July and August.

Orchis globosa ; Bernina ; June and July.

Cypripedium Calceolus ; Scans ; July.

Liliaceæ.

Convallaria majalis ; Samaden ; July.

Maianthemum bifolium ; Pontresina, Rosegthal ; July.

Lilium bulbiferum ; Pontresina, Celerina ; July.

Lilium Martagon ; common ; July.

Lloydia serotina ; Grüm, Beversthal, Languard ; June to August.

Anthericum Liliago ; Madulein, Scans ; July.

Paradisica Liliastrum ; Pontresina, Maloja ; July.

Gagea Liottardi ; Bernina ; May and June.

Allium Victorialis ; Bernina ; July.

Allium strictum ; Pontresina ; August.

Tofieldia borealis ; Bernina, Fex ; July.

Veratrum album ; common in the meadows.

Colchicum autumnale ; in meadows throughout the valley ; August to October.

* This is a hybrid between *N. angustifolia* and *Gymnadenia conopsea*.—ENGLISH ED.

Juncaceæ.

- Juncus arcticus* ; Sils.
Juncus Jacquini ; Bernina, Maloja.
Juncus triglumis ; in many places.
Juncus filiformis ; Morteratsch.
Luzula lutea ; on most of the Alps.
Luzula spadicea ; on most of the Alps.
Luzula nivea ; Pontresina.

Cyperaceæ.

- Scirpus alpinus* ; Albula.
Eriophorum alpinum ; Statzersee, Pontresina.
Eriophorum Scheuchzeri ; near the Bernina lakes,
Fuorcla Surlej.
Elyna spicata ; on many of the Alps.
Kobresia caricina ; Sils, Silva Plana, Beverserthal.
Carex pauciflora ; Statzersee.
Carex capillaris ; Bernina, Albula.
Carex incurva ; Weissenstein.
Carex curvula ; Bernina, Eschia.
Carex lagopina ; Bevers valley.
Carex VahlII ; Albula.
Carex atrata ; on many of the Alps.
Carex nigra ; on many of the Alps.

Gramineæ.

- Stipa pennata* ; Celerina, Pontresina, Roseg.
Sesleria disticha ; Albula, Lavirun, Bernina.
Koeleria hirsuta ; Casanna, Lavirun.
Avena subspicata ; Bernina.
Avena distichophylla ; Camogaskerthal.
Avena versicolor ; Bernina.

Melica nutans ; Maloja.
Briza media ; common.
Poa alpina ; common.
Festuca Halleri ; Bernina.
Festuca Scheuchzeri ; Sils, etc, etc.,

(k) A LIST OF THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC BUTTERFLIES
 OF THE UPPER ENGADINE.

Militæa : *Cynthia*, *Materna*, *Athalia*, *Parthenie*, *Dictynna*, *Phoebe*, *Didyma*.

Argynnis : *Lathonie*, *Ino*, *Thore*, *Euphrosyne*, *Silene*, *Amathusia*, *Pales*, *Niobe*, *Aglaya*.

Vanessa : *Cardui*, *Urticæ*, *Polychloros*.

Arge : *Galathea*.

Hypparchia : *Evias*, *Goanthe*, *Gorge*, *Mnestra*, *Manto*, *Tyndarus*, *Melampus*, *Pyrrha*, *Cassiope*, *Satyrion*.

Poliomnatus : *Euribia*, *Virgaurea*.

Lycæna : *Pheretes*, *Damon*, *Donzelii*, *Acis*, *Alsus*, *Alcon*, *Arion*, *Hylas*, *Alexis*, *Eros*, *Corydon*, *Adonis*, *Orbitulus*, *Eumidon*, *Agestis*, *Argus*, *Optilete*.

Thecla : *Rubi*.

Papilio : *Machaon*.

Doritis : *Apollo*, *Delius*.

Aporia : *Cratægi*, *Brasicæ*, *Rapæ*, *Napi*, *Brionia*.

Antiocharis : *Callidice*.

Colias : *Palæno*, *Phicomone*, *Hyale*, *Edusa*.

Syriacus : *Alveolus*, *Carthami*, *Fritillum*.

Thanaos : *Tages*.

Steropes : *Paniscus*, *Comma*.

Acherontia : *Atropos*.

Atichia : *Statice*, *Micans*.

Zygœnæ : Minos, Achillæ, Exulans, Vanadis, Hippocrepididis, Filipendulæ.

Hesperia : Linea, Lincola.

Lithosia : Ramosa, Milanomos, Andereggi.

Canephora : Pulla.

Dasychira : Fascelina, Reclusa.

Gastropacha : Quercifolia.

Harpyia : Vinula.

Hepialus : Humuli.

Chelonia : Flavia, Quenselii, Plantaginis, Matronalis, Hospita.

Emydia : Cribrum.

Phrogmatob : Fuliginosa, Spilosomia, Sordida.

Bryophila : Perla.

Characas : Graminis.

Agrotis : Ocellina, Suffusa.

Amphipyra : Simplonia, Catalenea.

Hadena : Glauca, Dentina, Genista.

Triphæna : Pronuba.

Sollenoptera : Meticulosa.

Mamestra : Maillardi, Rubrirena.

Miselia : Conspersæ, Filigramma, Nigrocinetæ.

Hydroecia : Cuprea.

Asplecta : Speciosa.

Xylina : Petrificata.

Apamea : Imbecilla.

Xylophasia : Latcretia, Polyodon.

Cleophana : Cymbalaris.

Plusia : Illustris, Gamma, Devergens.

Euclidia : Glyphica.

Gnophos : Obfuscaria, Serotinaria, Dilusidaria, Pullaria, Glaucinaris.

Boarmia : Ripendaria.

Forula : Equestaria, Chærophyllaria.

Psodos : Horridaria, Venetaria.

Fidomia : Pinetraria, Piniaria.

Acidalia : Flaveolaria, Albularia.

Larentia : Podevinaria.

Phæsyhle : Psittacaria, Flavicinetaria, Cæsiaria, Nobiliaria, Lotaria, Ignobiliaria.

Cidaria : Munitaria, Montanaria, Aptaria, Turbaria, Fluctuaria, Minoraria, etc. etc.



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